
2022 ANNUAL REVIEW

HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN INDIAN OCCUPIED JAMMU & KASHMIR



Legal Forum for Kashmir - LFK

Annual Review – 2022

**Human Rights Situation in Indian Occupied
Jammu & Kashmir**



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2022 Annual Review

Human Rights Situation in Indian Occupied Jammu & Kashmir

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Cover Image: Bullet cartridges outside the encounter site (under construction house) where two Kashmiri Freedom Fighters were shot dead in the Soura area on May 27, 2022 in Srinagar.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AFSPA	Armed Force Special Powers Act
APDP	Association of Parents of Disappeared Persons
BJP	Bharatiya Janata Party
CADO	Cordon and Destroy Operation
CASO	Cordon and Search Operation
CAT	Convention Against Torture
CIHL	Customary International Humanitarian Law
IFDH	International Federation for Human Rights
GC^[L]_[SEP]	Geneva Conventions
HRW	Human Rights Watch
IAC	International Armed Conflict
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
IFJHR-JK	International Forum for Justice and Human Rights-Jammu & Kashmir
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
IHRL	International Human Rights Law
IOJK	Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir
JKCCS	Jammu Kashmir Coalition of Civil Societies
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NIA	National Investigation Agency (of India)
NIAC	Non-International Armed Conflict
OHCHR	Office of the high commission for Human Rights
OJK	Occupied Jammu and Kashmir
POTA	Prevention of Terrorism Act
PSA	Public Safety Act
SHRC	State Human Rights Commission
SOP	Special Operations Group
TADA	Terrorist and Disruptive Activities [Prevention] Act
TRF	The Resistance Front
UAPA	Unlawful Activities [Prevention] Act
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Report and Methodology

The **Legal Forum for Kashmir – LFK** is an international legal Advocacy group working on the conflict of Kashmir. Its members are indigenous people of the occupied territory in Jammu and Kashmir. The aim of the organisation is to defend the political, social and human rights of Kashmiris and to promote the UN sanctioned Right of Self-Determination.

LFK works to address the consequences of marginalisation, working with its members. As an independent organisation, LFK advocates, nationally and internationally, the Right of Self-determination and respect for human rights in Occupied Kashmir through legal research, documentation and capacity building to address, under international law, the violations of individual and collective rights of Kashmiris.

LFK believe that India's conduct in Occupied Jammu and Kashmir¹ (OJK) needs an independent and impartial profiling so that its unprecedented human rights violations in the Valley do not go unnoticed. This report aims to highlight the pattern of these HR violations and entreat concerned international authorities to take action.

The report calls upon the international community to not limit the responsibility to only the physical perpetrators of crime; instead, the principles of individual criminal responsibility shall hold to account all those who may indirectly participate in a criminal act in question. This could include, for example, ordering, instigating, manipulation, or even inciting a rights violation. Past reports produced by the Legal Forum for Kashmir have provided evidence, through detailed case studies, that there is no will to provide justice even though the system exists in theory. And with a judicial system dancing to the chords of Indian Military, the institutions and procedures of rule of law in Occupied Jammu and Kashmir remain perpetually subverted to function within the larger culture of institutionalized impunity.

¹ Occupied Jammu and Kashmir (OJK) refers to the territory of Jammu and Kashmir that's illegally occupied by India. This term is interchangeably used throughout the following report – Kashmir, or Occupied Kashmir, or Occupied Jammu and Kashmir all indicate the territory under India's illegal military occupation.

This report is based on the primary and secondary source of information collected by team of Legal Forum for Kashmir (LFK). The report has also compilation from official sources of OJK, recognized media groups, NGO fact finding reports, as well as the information received from the victim families. All the details mentioned in this report have been fact-checked from various sources to ensure the information as accurate as possible.



Executive Summary

This annual report 2022 is an attempt to offer a brief overview of the Human Rights situation in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir (IOJK). Like previous years, India's massive human rights abuse persisted in IOJK. These issues include extrajudicial killings, torture and arbitrary detentions, prohibition of the public assembly, mass imprisonments, curbs on press and freedom of speech, illegal land grabs by the Indian military, and demographic changes with a larger settler colonial design.

This year witnessed at least 312 killings in different incidents of state violence in IOJK: in which killing of at least 181 freedom fighters, 45 extra-judicial killings of civilians, and 86 Indian armed forces personnel from January to December 2022. During this period, at least 199 Codon and Search Operations (CASOs) and Cordon and Destroy Operations (CADOs) were conducted in by the Indian military and paramilitary forces. At least 116 encounters took place between Indian Armed Forces and the freedom fighters of Kashmir. During these CASOs, vandalism and destruction of nearly 212 civilian properties were reported.

The media continued to be at the receiving end of the pressure, intimidation, and harassment by the Indian authorities in 2022. A blow to the freedom of press came on 15th of January 2022, when 'Kashmir Press Club' (KPC) witnessed a military style takeover by a group of military-backed journalists who broke into the press club offices in Occupied Kashmir and grabbed hold of the official seals and letterhead as Indian police cordoned off the premises. This group authoritatively appointed themselves as interim management of the KPC. This club has been both a material and spiritual safe-house for Kashmiri journalists reeling under constant harassment by Indian establishment. The freedom of press continues to be further curtailed by the 'revolving-door' arrests of many journalists and editors of the local media outlets. In addition, the right to access information continues to be severely restricted with more than 164 instances of internet blockade from January to December 2022.

In addition, India has been planning to revive the state-backed militia branded as 'Village Defense Groups' (VDG) in Occupied Jammu and Kashmir. This move comes despite gross human rights abuses by the members of the VDG, including charges of rape and murder. Official data reveals

that 221 criminal cases have been filed against VDG personnel so far.²

Large number of Kashmir's political detainees illegally imprisoned under the draconian laws like Unlawful Activities [Prevention] Act (UAPA) were shifted from Kashmir to jails in mainland India where they are forced to live in extremely inhumane conditions. These detainees are deprived of medical care and other basic necessities – primarily for being Kashmiri Muslims and for upholding the idea of freedom from Indian Occupation. Many such detainees faced unjust harassment not only from the jail authorities but also from the non-Kashmiri Hindu inmates. This treatment has resulted in death of several Kashmiri leaders inside the Indian jails.

Arbitrarily imposed curfews continue to disrupt life and business in Occupied Kashmir where Indian authorities have been consistently falling back upon such unlawful measures to prevent any pro-freedom gathering. In June 2022, curfew was imposed³ and internet services were snapped in Srinagar, Kishtwar, and Baderwah districts after protests by Kashmiri Muslims against the offensive remarks made by BJP spokesperson Nupur Sharma on Prophet Mohammad (PBUH).

Occupied Kashmir has historically been a victim of unilateral decision-making by India; the dilution of Article 370 took this trend to further extremes and drained local population of a right to dignity and freedom within the own territory. The move further fortified India's ability to dictate events in the Valley. As a consequence, Kashmir's economy continues to exhibit a strong downward spiral. There is clear evidence that the middle and the lower classes sections of Kashmiri society are rapidly losing their purchasing capacity.

Therefore, responsibility for the crimes in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir must not be limited to the individual Indian forces personnel who physically commit the crimes. The structure behind him – whether formal or informal: directing, ordering, committing, and commanding – must be held responsible under due provisions of the international law. In that context, the findings

² Ali, Jehangir (2022). Despite Rights Abuses, Union Govt Set to Revive State-Backed Civil Militia in J&K. *The Wire*, New Delhi [URL: <https://thewire.in/security/jammu-and-kashmir-civil-milita-vgd>].

³ Greater Kashmir. (2022). *Offensive remarks hurting religious sentiment. Protests in several states; shutdown in parts of Kashmir, curfew in Jammu areas*. [URL: <https://www.greaterkashmir.com/front-page-2/offensive-remarks-hurting-religious-sentimentsprotests-in-several-states-shutdown-in-parts-of-kashmir-curfew-in-jammu-areas>].

of this report are broadly as follows:

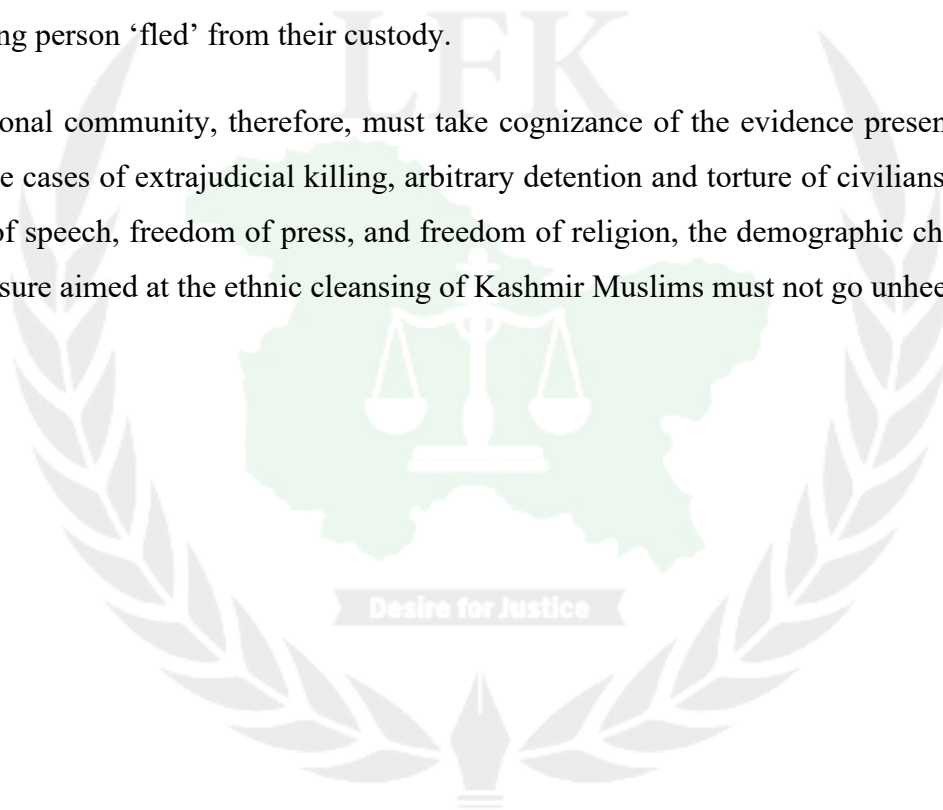
- 1) Extrajudicial and custodial killing of innocent Kashmiri Muslims by Indian military and paramilitary forces remain inordinately high in 2022. Both Kashmir's Muslim leadership as well as the common civilians of the Valley became victims of these *extrajudicial murders*. This has instilled an endless fear of an ethnic cleansing by India among the Kashmiri natives.
- 2) The draconian laws like UAPA and PSA continue to be disproportionately employed against the Kashmir's Muslim leadership, journalists, academics, students, and other professionals. The inordinate application of these laws has resulted in severe clampdown on the freedom of press, conscience, and freedom to practice religion.
- 3) While the Occupied Jammu and Kashmir is already 'world's largest military zone,' India continues to enhance its military presence in the region. This militarization is turning Occupied Kashmir into a place where non-Kashmiri Hindus feel entitled to claim it as their own, and to reimagine a Kashmiri identity that excludes its native Muslim. And with an authorization by the Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA), such dense military presence has made life extremely difficult for the natives of the land.
- 4) India continues to deny burial and funeral rights to the families of civilians killed by its military in an extrajudicial manner, and the families of slain freedom fighters killed in encounters. Instead, the slain Muslim youth are buried secretly by the Indian authorities at faraway areas which are consistently patrolled by the Indian military personnel to prevent the families and friends of the slain to visit their graves and pay their homage to the dead. This is in total contradiction to the provisions of the International Armed Conflicts.
- 5) The politically motivated persecution of Kashmiri community in various Indian states has witnessed as steady increase in 2022. Most of these attacks take place inside the premises of different colleges and universities of India. These attacks on Kashmiri Muslim students are quite openly supported by the college/university administration which often forces the Kashmiri students to leave their studies and return home.

- 6) In a bid to disempower native Muslim population, India allowed voting rights to any Indian citizen living temporarily in Occupied Jammu and Kashmir. This ignited extreme fears of yet another attempt by the Hindu nationalist government to change the demography of Occupied Kashmir. The granting of voting rights to non-locals comes after the controversial 'delimitation exercise', which increased a 4 percent of seat share of Hindu-majority Jammu in the 90-member Indian-controlled assembly and decreased a 3.4 percent in that of Muslim-majority Kashmir thereof.
- 7) Arrests and summoning of Kashmir's religious leadership remained quite constant even in 2022. Dozens of Imams and preachers were routinely harassed, while many of them were booked under draconian laws like UAPA. This move was accompanied by disallowing of prayers in several mosques across Occupied Kashmir – especially the historical Jamia Masjid in the heart of Srinagar.
- 8) Illegal acquisition of land by Indian military and paramilitary forces remained another dominant rights violation issue in IOJK. In January 2022, thousands of acres of land in Gulmarg and Sonamarg area of Occupied Kashmir were declared as '*strategic areas*' and given to Indian military. This is a brazen violation of International Law governing the disputed nature of Occupied Jammu and Kashmir.
- 9) The Indian authorities in Occupied Jammu and Kashmir has terminated services of at over 40 employees – almost all these terminated employees are Muslims. On one hand, GOI is recruiting retired security personnel from all over India for civilian posts in OJK. But at the same time, they are deliberately firing Kashmiri Muslim employees to offset the balance in the administration & disempowering locals.
- 10) Erosion of the newspaper archives of local press is another grave issue aimed to alter the history of Occupied Jammu and Kashmir. This process began in February 2022. The reportage of local newspaper highlighted vicious human rights abuse by Indian military forces in Kashmir over the past decades. To add to this, Indian authorities have imposed

stringent policies to hound editors and proprietors of the media outlets which has forced the local newspapers into self-censorship.

- 11) The 900,000 Occupying Forces stationed in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir enjoy the absolute impunity under draconian Armed Force Special Powers Act (AFSPA). Despite the 8000 documented cases of enforced disappearance in IOJK, the courts failed to prosecute perpetrators. In 2022, the Indian army continues crime against humanity in IOJK. A young man Abdul Rasheed Dar from North Kashmir Kupwara was detained on December 15, 2022 and has gone missing promptly. The Indian army reports that the missing person 'fled' from their custody.

The international community, therefore, must take cognizance of the evidence presented in this report. All the cases of extrajudicial killing, arbitrary detention and torture of civilians, the curbs on freedom of speech, freedom of press, and freedom of religion, the demographic changes, and all other measure aimed at the ethnic cleansing of Kashmir Muslims must not go unheeded.



Introduction

Year 2023 marks the 75 years of India's military occupation in Jammu & Kashmir, which is considered as one of the prolonged military occupations of the modern history. All the while, the Indian state has been responsible for both the infliction of violence and denial of remedies to the victims of such state-orchestrated violence. These rights violations involve extrajudicial killing of thousands of Kashmiri natives over the decades, prolonged arbitrary detentions, custodial torture and killing, destruction of homes, among other inhumane violations by the Indian military and paramilitary forces. However, India's unwillingness to halt this HR abuse shifts the responsibility onto international civil society to exert diplomatic pressure on Indian government and prevent an imminent genocide of Kashmiri Muslims from taking place.

It has been three years since India revoked Occupied Jammu and Kashmir's special constitutional status; and today, the Indian establishment remains more concerned about projecting an image of normalcy in Occupied Jammu and Kashmir than ensuring rights and accountability.⁴ With every passing day, however, India has been increasing its military presence in Kashmir to enforce enhanced restrictions and unleash a fresh and redesigned cycle of repression.

Militarization of Jammu and Kashmir

Indian Occupied Kashmir is the most densely militarized zone⁵ in the world with nearly one million military personnel patrolling literally every street of the Valley. These numbers stand in stark contrast to India's estimates of perceived "militants" which are only in hundreds.⁶ Such dense military presence has made life extremely difficult for the natives of the land – the Kashmiri

⁴ NRI Affairs. (2022). *Greens urge Australian Government to do more to ensure human rights in Kashmir*. [URL: <https://www.nriaffairs.com/greens-urge-australian-government-to-do-more-to-ensure-human-rights-in-kashmir/>].

⁵ Singh, Rani. (2016). Kashmir: The World's Most Militarized Zone, Violence After Years of Comparative Calm. Forbes, USA [URL: Retrieved on 01/12/2022: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/ranisingh/2016/07/12/kashmir-in-the-worlds-most-militarized-zone-violence-after-years-of-comparative-calm/?sh=d8c4f2331248>]

⁶ From Domicile to Dominion: India's Settler Colonial Agenda in Kashmir. 134, Harvard Law Review, 2530, May 10, 2021. <https://harvardlawreview.org/2021/05/from-domicile-to-dominion-indias-settler-colonial-agenda-in-kashmir/>

Muslims. This intensive militarization is authorized by the Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) – a draconian legal cover to carry out extrajudicial action against the civilian population with absolute impunity.

Over the decades, Indian military and paramilitary forces stationed across the IOJK work in conjunction with notorious military-outfits like the Special Operations Group (SOG) that operates outside the domain of law. As a consequence, the unbridled impunity enjoyed by armed forces has augmented India's war crimes against Kashmir's civilian population. Ever since this draconian law (AFSPA) has been in force in Jammu and Kashmir, there has not been a single prosecution of armed force granted by the Indian government.⁷ This lawlessness has rendered Kashmir as a 'zone of permanent, limitless war.'⁸

Kashmir's militarization is designed to make Kashmir a place non-Kashmiri Hindus can feel entitled to claim as their own, and to reimagine a Kashmiri identity that excludes its Muslim population.

- In April 2022, India decided to deploy additional 300 companies of its Armed personal in Kashmir.⁹
- In May 2020, Indian authorities decided to deploy an additional 15,000 of its Armed forces personnel in the Occupied Kashmir.¹⁰

⁷ Report on the Situation of Human Rights in Kashmir: Developments in the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir from June 2016 to April 2018, and General Human Rights Concerns in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan. [URL: <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=23198%20>].

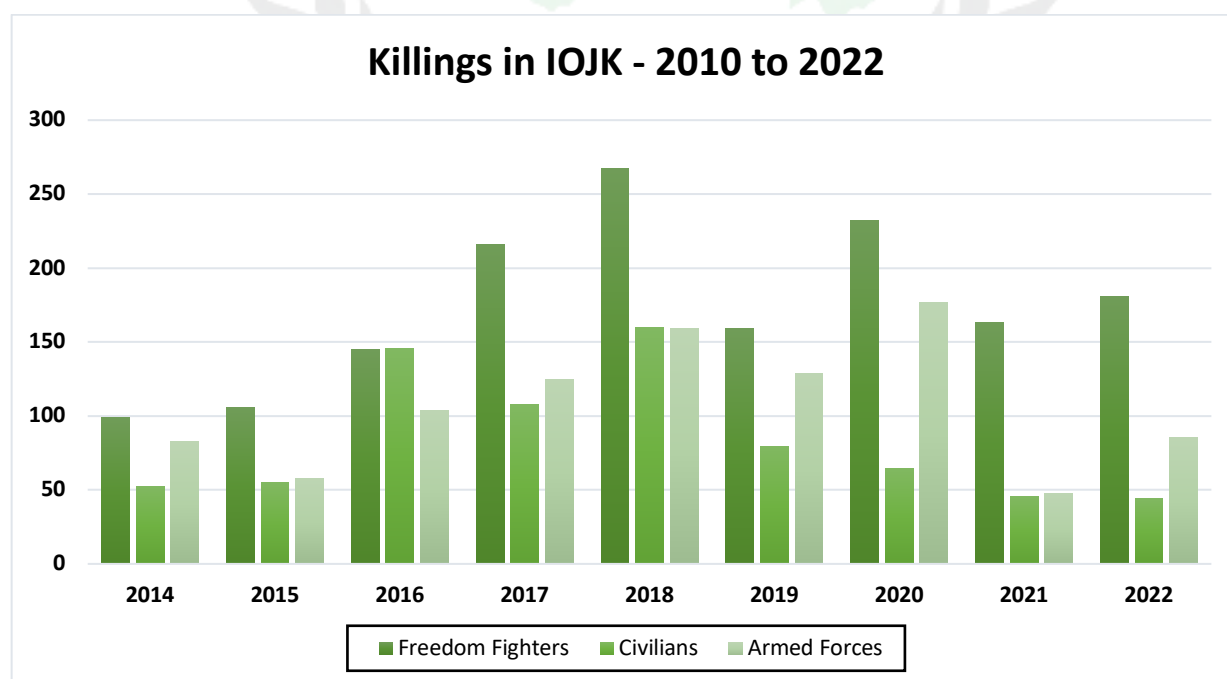
⁸ Saiba Varma (2019). Kashmir Has Become a Zone of Permanent, Limitless War. The Nation, September 4, 2019 [URL: <https://www.thenation.com/article/archive/india-infrastructure-war-kashmir/>].

⁹ Kashmir Reader. (2022). 300 additional companies of paramilitary forces to be deployed in Valley for Amarnath Yatra. [URL: <https://kashmirreader.com/2022/04/21/300-additional-companies-of-paramilitary-forces-to-be-deployed-in-valley-for-amarnath-yatra/>].

¹⁰ Free Press Kashmir. (2022). GoI to deploy additional 15,000 armed forces personnel in Kashmir. [URL: <https://freepresskashmir.news/2022/05/19/goi-to-deploy-additional-15000-armed-forces-personnel-in-kashmir/>].

HR Violation in Occupied Jammu and Kashmir – January to December 2022

Month	Killings	Injured	Arrests	CASOs	Internet Shutdown	Structure Damaged	Gunfights
January	27	19	25	16	14	13	12
February	17	15	43	13	06	8	5
March	26	42	40	13	14	11	8
April	39	51	47	26	28	19	14
May	45	20	57	30	22	33	17
June	41	21	37	24	10	32	19
July	13	20	11	09	08	11	07
August	40	61	27	15	20	18	10
September	17	10	32	18	14	15	10
October	22	08	13	11	12	15	09
November	17	05	46	13	12	18	03
December	08	09	04	11	09	19	02
Total	312	281	382	199	169	212	116



Civilian Killings

For decades, India's military establishment have been committing gross human rights abuses against the civilian population of Occupied Jammu and Kashmir. This rights abuse ranges from mass killings, enforced disappearances, torture, rape and sexual abuse to political repression and suppression of freedom of speech. And, since August 5, 2019 – the day when Indian administration unilaterally and illegally revoked the relative autonomy of the Occupied Jammu and Kashmir – the Indian authorities have imposed collective punishment measures against the Kashmiri population under the garb of 'counter-terrorism' measures. This has increased vulnerability of Kashmir population especially the Kashmir Muslims who live under the persistent threat for their lives.

Till the end of December 2022, there were at least 45 civilian killings in Occupied Jammu and Kashmir. Predominant among these numbers is the Muslims population of Kashmir who are at the receiving end of *conscious-targeted-killings* on the part of Indian army and its paramilitary forces. The rest of them are those who the Indian establishment scapegoat to sell its '*occupational agenda*' to a wider voter base in India, and to confuse the concerned global audience. However, irrespective of the predominant Muslim casualties, "it is invariably the killing of Hindus that the Indian government and a pliant media always highlights."¹¹

The scenario of civilian killing becomes worse given that Indian military receive compensation and promotions for killings Kashmiri freedom fighters. So, for many of these officers, it is easy to brand a civilian as a freedom fighter and stage an encounter to claim the massive compensation and promotion. Over the past three decades, there have been hundreds of such fake encounter in Kashmir.

¹¹ Suvojit Bagchi. (2022). How recent civilian killings alter the course of the Kashmir conflict. TRT World. [URL: <https://www.trtworld.com/magazine/how-recent-civilian-killings-alter-the-course-of-the-kashmir-conflict-58072>].

Extrajudicial and Custodial Killings

Despite strict statements by the international rights groups calling India to stop it, there has been no end to the extrajudicial killing of non-combatants at the hands of Indian military in Occupied Jammu and Kashmir. There is a clear pattern to the extrajudicial executions committed by the Indian forces in Occupied Kashmir. This almost always involves innocent civilians – mostly the non-combatant Muslims – often falsely labelled as having been the result of "encounters" or as having occurred in "cross-fire". And the rate of such killings has seen a no respite ever since.

There has been no accountability for these extrajudicial killings on the part of Indian military forces because of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (AFSPA), which gives members of the armed forces effective immunity from prosecution. Under this law, the Indian government has not granted permission to prosecute any its military personnel in civilian courts which has left open the doors of consistent repression on Occupied Kashmir.

During 2020, there were at least 65 more extrajudicial killing of civilians in Kashmir, while as in years 2021, at least 46 such killings occurred in Occupied Kashmir. The cycle of extrajudicial killings has continued unabated in 2022. Until December 2022, at least 45 civilians have been killed extra-judicially by Indian establishment in Occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

There has been no accountability for these extrajudicial killings on the part of Indian military forces because of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (AFSPA). Under this law, the Indian government has not granted permission to prosecute any its military personnel in civilian courts which has led to a consistent rise in extrajudicial murder of Kashmiri Muslims by the India state.

Case Study: Custodial Killing – Altaf Ahmad Shah

Altaf Ahmad Shah, a prominent pro-freedom leader from Indian Occupied Kashmir, died in the Indian custody while fighting renal cancer. Shah, 66, was being held in the high-security Tihar prison in the Indian capital, New Delhi, for the past five years. Shah's family had raised alarm about his deteriorating health condition many occasions. On September 21, 2022, Ruwa Shah, daughter of Altaf Ahmad Shah, informed in a string of tweets that her father was suffering from acute illnesses.

Following this she made a fervent appeal to the Indian Prime Minister on September 30, 2022 for his bail stating that he has been diagnosed of acute renal cancer which has metastasis and has spread to his other body parts, including bones. Ruwa also informed that her father was suffering from hypertension and diabetes for years, putting him in a high-risk category during India's coronavirus pandemic lockdown. Indian establishment paid no heed which led to Altaf Shah's death in Indian custody.

Case Study: Custodial Killing – Imran Bashir Ganaie

On 19th October 2022, Indian military personnel killed another Kashmiri youth, Imran Bashir Ganaie, in their custody. Mr. Ganaie was picked two days earlier by the Indian military personal on fake charges of being a 'hybrid militant'. Failing to cover the custodial killing, the Indian police claimed that Imran was killed during the shootout with militants at Nowgam village of Shopian, some 13 kilometres from Hermain village, where he was picked up.

Labelling young boys as so-called hybrid militants, over-ground militant workers, militant sympathisers and then arresting them with impunity under draconian laws has become routine in Kashmir.

The custodial killing of Imran drew widespread condemnation from across the political spectrum of Kashmir and international rights groups. Mehbooba Mufti, former Head of Indian occupation in Kashmir, maintained that the security forces keep on using dubious nomenclature of identifying the Kashmir Muslim youth as a hybrid militant and staging their encounters after killing them in custody.¹² Imran Ganaie's arrested by the Indian police and then his killing in their custody allegedly in an encounter with freedom fighters of Kashmir only further elucidates the India's atrocious policies in Occupied Kashmir.

¹² The Tribune (2022). PDP, NC, CPI(M) demand probe into killing of Lashkar ultra in anti-terror operation. [URL: <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/j-k/pdp-nc-cpim-demand-probe-into-killing-of-lashkar-ultra-in-anti-terror-operation-442813>].

Barely a month later, another Kashmiri youth, Sajad Ahmad Tantray, a resident of Shirpora in Kulgam, was framed a ‘hybrid militant’ of Lashkar-e-Taiba by Indian army and was killed in custody.

Case Study: Custodial Killing – Muslim Muneer Lone

Muslim Muneer Lone, 21, was detained by the Jammu and Kashmir Police on July 9th 2022, for his alleged involvement in a theft case (FIR No 95/2022). A police team from the Nowgam police station in Srinagar arrested Mr. Lone from his home at around 9:30 in the morning. Lone’s mother, Shafiqa said the same police team dropped in again in the afternoon. According to her, there were only male policemen and they had come in a private car.¹³ They told Shafiqa to accompany them to police station because Muslim had lost consciousness.

About 15 minutes into the journey, the car came to a grinding halt. The policeman asked Shafiqa to shift to another vehicle which was parked on the roadside. When she got into the car, she saw Muslim lying unconscious on the middle seat of the car. Instead of going to the hospital, the policemen brought the woman and her unconscious son back to their residence. Assessing the condition of Muslim, his family rushed him to the hospital where doctors declared him ‘brought dead’.

Case Study: Fake Encounter – Mohammad Lateef Lone

The JK Police in series of tweet in month of December said that they killed three militants in Military operation. One of those killed in Shopian encounter on 20th December 2022 was identified as Mohd. Lateef Lone S/o Nisar Ahmad Lone, a resident of Kachdoora shopian. The armed rebel groups on 25th November had released a press statement that he had been arrested by the special operations group of Jammu and Kashmir police and was in their custody. Despite social media being abuzz with the news of his arrest, Police claimed to have killed him. This is akin to the tactics used by state agencies in Kashmir, where media has been muzzled and even primary reportage has been criminalized. This actually leads to

¹³ The Wire. (2022). *Kashmir: 21-Year-Old Died Because of Torture in Police Custody, Alleges Family*. [URL: <https://thewire.in/rights/kashmir-21-year-old-died-because-of-torture-in-police-custody-alleges-family>].

the ideal ecosystem for occupying forces who get away with killing people. Lateef Lone happens to be victim of the same strategy that has been adopted by Indian Occupational machinery in Occupied Kashmir.

Killings of Indian Armed Forces, Freedom fighters and Civilians in Year 2022

Month	Indian Armed Forces	Freedom Fighters	Civilians	Total
January	6	21	-	27
February	5	10	2	17
March	7	12	7	26
April	9	24	6	39
May	12	27	6	45
June	6	32	3	41
July	07	05	01	13
August	18	15	07	40
September	03	14	-	17
October	07	10	05	22
November	06	08	3	17
December	00	03	05	08
Total	86	181	45	312

Destruction and Vandalism of Civilian Properties

Over the past three decades, vandalism of civilian properties by the Indian military and paramilitary forces has been a norm in the Occupied Jammu and Kashmir. Marred by unabated war and state-sponsored violence, for many Kashmiris, the days start and end with Cordon and Search Operations (CASO) and encounters by the Indian armed forces. These CASOs are accompanied by the destruction of homes and other private properties of Kashmiri Muslims. This trend of vandalism has seen no decline even in 2022. Until December 2022, Indian armed forces destroyed 212 civilian properties in 116 encounters which left hundreds of Muslim families

without shelter in IOJK.

This policy marks a change in approach whereby the Indian military personnel are now opting to burn down homes where they suspect Kashmiri freedom fighters are hiding rather than holding prolonged gunfights. Such destruction of Kashmiri homes has been used as a tool of collective punishment and these incidents have increased in frequency in the past few years. The Jammu and Kashmir Coalition of Civil Society (JKCCS) notes that the destruction of civilian property by the Indian armed forces has become normalized.¹⁴ Other than setting homes on fire, Indian forces have often been accused of looting valuables including cash and jewellery from the homes around the encounter site.¹⁵ Besides, there have even been instances where the security forces have forced families to pour kerosene on their own homes and set them on fire after encounters.

Whilst burning down homes has been used more frequently in recent years, it is not a new method of warfare by the Indian army. In September 1990, 83 houses and 50 shops were set on fire in the northern town of Sopore. Similarly, in 1993 the town's market was set aflame to avenge the killing of one of their men, burning down 300 shops, 100 homes, and killing 53 civilians.

It ought to be mentioned that civilian properties are protected under International Humanitarian Law (IHL). Attacks on civilians and their property are prohibited under Articles 33 and 53 of the Geneva Conventions and under Article 52 of Protocol I, regardless of who they belong to. In addition, the Fourth Geneva Convention was designed to protect property to save civilians from the suffering that could result from the destruction of their homes, clothing, food, and livelihoods.¹⁶

In addition, Article 18 prohibits attacks on civil hospitals or medical care facilities at any time. While as Article 8 (2) (b) (ii) of the 1998 Rome Statute, maintains that intentional attacks against civilians and civilian objects are prohibited and constitute war crimes. Amidst the other perpetual cycle of atrocities, the Indian occupational forces have been engaged in this heinous war crime

¹⁴ JKCCS. Annual Human Rights Review 2019, December 13, 2019.

¹⁵ Al Jazeera. *In Pictures: Kashmir homes reduced to rubble during gun battle*, May 20, 2020. [URL: <https://www.aljazeera.com/gallery/2020/5/20/in-pictures-kashmir-homes-reduced-to-rubble-during-gun-battle>].

¹⁶ Lea Brilmayer and Geoffrey Chepiga, "Ownership or Use? Civilian Property Interests in International Humanitarian Law." *Harvard Law Journal*, Volume 49, Number 2, 2008.

against the civilian population of Occupied Jammu and Kashmir for decades in clear disregard to the international law.

Compensation

Although the Article 3 of the Hague Convention (1907) provides for financial liability against armed forces who intentionally destroy civilian property in war,¹⁷ No compensation is being provided to the owners of the properties destructed during CASOs and military-encounters. The Regulations consider the failure to protect private property to be a violation of the law and the failure was to be remedied by way of restitution or compensation.¹⁸ Hence, the civilians whose homes and other properties are destroyed in gunfights are eligible for compensation, this, however, is rarely provided in practice by the Indian administration in Occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

Ironically, instead of prosecuting its armed forces personnel for such vehement destruction and vandalism, India passed the Jammu and Kashmir Public Property (Prevention of Damage) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017, to further criminalizes civilians whose properties are damaged. In contrast, the Indian military forces who intentionally burn down homes leaving Kashmiris homeless on the supposed basis that there are militants in them are dealt with impunity.

Properties Seized

The India's Enforcement Directorate (ED) seized property of Occupied Kashmir's incarcerated pro-freedom leader Shabir Ahmad Shah in November 2022. The ED authorities issued the notice to Shah's wife, Dr. Bilquees Shah, and his two daughters forcing them to vacate their residential house at Rawalpura, Srinagar, and hand over the possession. The notice to Bilquees Shah was issued under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) which the Indian authorities have often misused to stifle the pro-freedom voices in Occupied Jammu and Kashmir. The property was seized including the immovable property described as land measuring 3 kanals situated at survey number 444 & 445, Effandi Bagh, Rawalpura, Srinagar along with the home constructed thereupon. This home was constructed in the name of Dr. Bilquees Shah, Sama Shabir and Sehar

¹⁷ Convention Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land art. 3, Oct. 18, 1907, 36 Stat. 2277, 1 Bevans 631.

¹⁸ Bing Bing Jia, 'Protected Property and Its Protection in International Humanitarian Law' (2002) 15 LJIL 131.

Shabir, all residents of Effandi Bagh, Rawalpura, Srinagar. While Shah continues to be lodged in Tihar Jail in New Delhi, the ED authorities forced his family to vacate their home within 10 days from the receipt of the notice which pushed the family further into suffering.

In yet another case of unabashed HR violation, on July 10, 2022, the Jammu and Kashmir Police – the local facilitator of Indian Occupation in Kashmir – accorded sanction for the attachment of 4 residential houses and seizure of 3 vehicles of civilians in IOJK. These sanctions followed traditional pattern of occupational politics of falsely according civilians into various activities to continue intimidation and harassment as a tool of warfare. In this case, Parimpora police station forced the families of Mohamad Yousuf Sofi and Adil Mohammad Lone – both residents of Lawaypora – out of their homes. In addition, police also served a notice to the family of Khursheed Ahmad Mir, a resident of Maloora, and asked them to vacate their home immediately. Another similar case is that of Abdul Rehman Bhat, a resident of Darbagh Harwan. He was also served the evacuation notice by the Indian police and his property was seized.

On December 17, 2022 the newly formed counter insurgency agency SIA attached eleven residential/ educational properties of Jamat-e-Islami in IOJK. The SIA in their statement said that four properties were attached in Baramulla, two in Kupwara and five in Ganderbal.¹⁹ Similarly, the District magistrate in Srinagar on December 19, 2022 issued order quoting a communication No SIA/SN/FIR-17/2019/7738-42 dated 16-12-2022 of SIA investigating those three properties have been surfaced that are owned or possessed by Jamaat-e-Islami. The report published by the local newspaper says that two properties in shaletang Srinagar are owned by District President Jamat-e-Islami Bashir Ahmad Lone S/O Abdul Samad lone and another property which is a two storied residential house is in the name of Late Syed Ali Geelani – A senior resistance leader who died last year under prolonged house detention.

The attachment/ seizure of property orders passed by the occupying authority in IOJK are in complete violation of principle of natural justice. No prior notice or opportunity to file representation against the attachment orders is given to possessor or proprietor, which is in violation of the fundamental rights enshrined under the Constitution of India. The

¹⁹ Kashmir Life (2022). 11 More Jamat-E-Islami Properties worth Crores Seized in Kashmir on 17th December 2022 [URL: <https://kashmirlife.net/11-more-jamat-e-islami-properties-worth-crores-seized-in-kashmir-sia-306511/>]

attachment/seizure orders are passed under the subjective satisfaction of occupying authorities including counterinsurgency agencies believing that the individuals are affiliated or are sympathizers of banned socio-political organization JEI.

Article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which provides:

1. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his honour and reputation.
2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such attacks.

This upholds the inviolability of the home, its primary characteristics being that of shelter and safety against outside elements (both natural and human), as well as being the center of intimate life and private, autonomous experience

Continuous Denial of Burial and Funeral Rights

Since April 2020, the Indian administration in the IOJK has not returned the bodies of slain rebels – and their alleged associates – to their families for funeral rites. In addition, the bodies of slain civilians and senior resistance leaders are also being denied a genuine funeral. Hundreds of such slain freedom fighters and civilians have been buried in the unmarked graves in remote area. These areas are consistently patrolled by the Indian military personnel to prevent the families and friends of the slain to visit their graves and pay their homage to the dead.

Generally, the rule in International Armed Conflict (IAC) Non-International Armed Conflict (NIAC) is that the bodies of people who die during the situation of violence must be handled respectfully, their dignity be protected, and the remains of unknown individuals be identified and returned to families for last rites.²⁰ There are specific provisions in the 1949 Geneva Conventions (GC I–IV) and their two Additional Protocols of 1977 (AP I and AP II), and by Customary International Humanitarian Law (CIHL). Failure to discharge the obligations set out in international law on managing the dead – or to meet pertinent international standards and

²⁰ Parties to an armed conflict must endeavor to facilitate the return of the remains of the deceased upon request of the party to which they belong or upon the request of their next of kin (GC Article 17(3); GC III, Article 120(6); GC IV, Article 130(2); AP I, Article 34(2 and 3); CIHL Study, Rule 114). Return of the dead to their families can be considered a basic humanitarian goal, recognized in both conventional and CIHL.

implement the necessary policies and practices –shows India’s a lack of respect for the dead and disregard the rights and needs of their relatives and prolong their suffering.

Initially, the Indian administration in Occupied Jammu and Kashmir used COVID-19 as a premise to avoid returning the bodies of slain militants to their kin. But it has been around three years since, and there is no retreat from this inhumane violation of basic in defense, the Indian establishment cited reason of “avoiding gatherings” at the funerals of slain freedom fighters to prevent youth from taking-up arms against the Indian occupation. By and large, such calculations on the part of Indian establishment operational in the Occupied Kashmir has yielded no benefits with Kashmiri youth consistently taking up arms against the Indian military.

Even in the Article 21 of Indian constitution, the Indian judiciary has included right to have a decent burial in it – which, therefore, extends the right to human dignity to the dead body as well. So, the concern, as much as a dilemma, that haunts Indian establishment is that if law guarantees the decent and dignified burial of even the ‘unclaimed’ dead bodies, how can it allow ‘disparity’ in case of slain civilians and freedom fights of Occupied Kashmir “that have next kin clamoring for the right to possess the body for decent burial as per their religious rituals.”²¹

Termination of Employees

Until November 2022, the Indian authorities in Occupied Jammu and Kashmir has terminated services of at over 41 employees. Barring one Devinder Singh all the terminated employees are Muslims. This sacking of employees is part of the larger crackdown launched by the Indian occupational forces against Kashmiri Muslims who do not conform the racist-colonial policies of the Indian agencies in the Occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

The Indian establishment invokes Article 311 (2) (C) of Indian Constitution which allows the authorities to terminate services of any employee without seeking an explanation from them or ordering an inquiry into their conduct. While around 40 employees have been terminated under

²¹ Greater Kashmir (2020). Rights of the dead body. Published on 20th September, 2020. [URL: <https://www.greaterkashmir.com/todays-paper/rights-of-the-dead-body>].

the controversial Article thus far, the authorities haven't shared with them or the media the reasons for their termination.

List of Employees Terminated by Indian Authorities in Occupied Kashmir

S. No	Name	S. No	Name
01	Prof Altaf Ahmad Pandit	19	Mohd Yousuf Ganai
02	Eng. Muheet Ahmad Bhat	20	Farooq Ahmad Bhat
03	Prof Majid Qadri	21	Davinder Singh
04	Anis Shah	22	Idrees Jan
05	Shakeel Ahmad	23	Feroz Lone
06	Ab Rashid Shigan	24	Showkat Ahmad khan
07	Aafaq Ahmad Wani	25	Shahid Yousuf
08	Tanveer Saleem Dar	26	Syed Shakeel
09	Syed Iftikhar Andrabi	27	Khurshid Khan
10	Ab Momin Peer	28	Anees ul Islam
11	Irshad Ahmad Khan	29	Nazir Ahmad Wani
12	Syed Abdul Mueed	30	Javed Ahmad Shah
13	Mohd Maqbool Hajam	31	Razia Sultan
14	Assabah al Arjumand	32	Sakeena Akhtar
15	Ghulam Rasool	33	Abdul Jabbar Parray
16	Feroz Ahmad Lone	34	Abdul Hameed Wani
17	Bashir Ahmad sheikh	35	Dr Abdul Bari Naik
18	Nisar Ahmad Tantray		

War Against the Academics

On April 17, 2022, India's Investigation Agency operational in Occupied Jammu and Kashmir arrested a Kashmir University scholar Abdul Aala Fazili for voicing non-conformist opinion through his writings. Dr. Fazili is a senior research fellow at department of Pharmaceutical Science

at the University of Kashmir. Due to his exceptional research work, Dr. Fazili received prestigious Maulana Azad National Fellowship from 2016 to 2021.



Dr. Fazili has been a prominent voice in Kashmir's human rights circuit; his arrest was linked specifically to an article, '[The Shackles of Slavery Will Break](#)' published in 2011 in the digital magazine, *The Kashmiri Walla*. Indian police raided Dr. Fazili's residence in Humhama locality of Srinagar. This case is just another examples of an ongoing purge of Kashmiri Muslim voices by the Indian establishment.

The arrest of Aala comes over a week after Dr. Sheikh Showkat Hussain – who also served as a law professor at the Kashmir University and the Central University of Kashmir – was sacked on April 10 for participating in a seminar titled 'Azadi – The Only Way'. The seminar was held at Press Club of India, New Delhi in 2016. The Delhi Police has reportedly filed a case under Section 124 A (sedition), 120 B (criminal conspiracy) and 149 (unlawful assembly) of the Indian Penal Code in connection with the seminar. The division bench of Jammu and Kashmir High court on December 24, 2022 denied bail of Ala Fazili on the grounds that allegations levelled against appellant doesn't persuade court to grant bail.

In the similar vein, on 13 May 2022, Indian authorities sacked Professor Altaf Hussain Pandit, of Department of Chemistry, University of Kashmir, for raising voice against the Indian atrocities in Occupied Kashmir. Similarly, in August 2022, Dr. Muheet Ahmad Bhat, Scientist-D in post-graduate Department of Computer Science, University of Kashmir was also terminated from his services without any justified reason. In addition, Dr. Majid Hussain Qadri, Senior Assistant Professor, Department of Management Studies, University of Kashmir, was also terminated from services by the Indian authorities. This gives an idea about the sad state of unwarranted detention, persecution, conviction, and mistreatment of academics and researchers by the India in Occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

Harassment and Persecution of Kashmiri's in Mainland India

The “politically motivated” persecution of Kashmiri community in various Indian states has increased manifold in last few years. This year, too, there were series of incidents of Kashmiris

being targeted merely for their identity. The perennial harassment and assaults on Kashmiris re-confirm the upswing of vulnerability and dangers the Kashmiris community faces in various Indian states. Most vulnerable in this category are Kashmiri Muslim students who study in different colleges and universities in India. In addition, Kashmiri businessmen and other routine travelers have been at the end of the perennial harassment which, at occasions, turn into fatal attacks. The Indian government have never taken any initiative to prevent this persecution from happening thus far.

In September 2022 the President of Genocide Watch, Dr. Gregory Stanton, said that India is preparing for “genocidal massacres” of 200 million Muslims. He highlighted that the persecution of Muslims is reflected in the anti-Muslim measures including the termination of Kashmir’s autonomy and dehumanization of Muslims through hate speeches. He also warned the world community that “Indian state-backed preparation for more massacres has already begun” and Kashmir could be the next Rwanda.

The reality is that the very few incidents of persecution and harassment of Kashmiris outside J&K get the media attention. A sizeable number of victims chose not to report the maltreatment done to them, as they chose silence over agitation for reasons well-understood.

Likewise, on 2nd September, the Amnesty International highlighted that people of Kashmir are increasingly seen with suspicion by the Indian government including the bureaucracy, politicians, intellectuals and the media. Modi’s oppressive policies exercised through the vehement abuses of laws like Unlawful Activities [Prevention] Act (UAPA) by Indian armed forces have exponentially increased insecurities among Kashmiris.

How Lawful is the UAPA?

The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA) has its origin deeply rooted in the draconian colonial laws that were enacted by the British Government in India, just to crack down on the nationalist sentiments of the Indian populace. The Indian government, eventually, amended the draconian law in 1963 – in the shape of 16th amendment – that lead to the abridgement of the freedom of expression, assembly and association. This empowered the Indian government to resort to extrajudicial means of stifling political dissent in IOJK by simply announcing resistance voices

as “unlawful” under section 3 of the Act.

Amidst the public convulsion against the misuse of the Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA), the then Congress government repealed the POTA in 2004. However, all those provisions rescinded in the form of POTA were indemnified into UAPA. Substantial changes were made in the definition of “unlawful activities”, the inclusion of the definition of “terrorist act” and “terrorist organization”. This also meant the introduction of the concept of a “terrorist gang”. All this was specifically directed to stifle the voices of political resistance in IOJK and intimidate civil society and HR activists. In 2012, the Indian government further amended the UAPA and expanded the already vague definition of “terrorist act” to include offences that threaten country’s economic security. This, again, was aimed to constricted space for peoples’ participation in resistance politics especially in the Occupied Kashmir.

“Slapping individuals with the provisions of UAPA has become so trivial in [IOJK] that even those who show solidarity with the people of Palestine, those who express dissent towards the government of the day are being designated as “terrorists” and the act so committed, as an “act of terror”, under the UAPA”

Such perpetual amendments in the draconian laws like UAPA are made according to the whims and fancies of the Indian Government of the day. These measures facilitate the law to criminalize a broad spectrum of activities that Indian government finds inconvenient.

As a citizen of the IOJK, here are some reasons you can be booked under the UAPA:

- Journalism
- Use of Social Media
- Raising Slogans Peacefully
- Playing Cricket
- Demanding the Remains of the Deceased
- False Accusations
- Exposing Corruption and Land Grabs
- Defending Your Home Against the Army
- Singing Songs About Freedom
- Cheering for a Cricket Team
- Documenting Human Rights
- Writing Articles

Continuous Detention of Human Rights Defenders

In the year 2022, the human rights defenders of Kashmir continued to be under detention. These HR defenders are either booked under UAPA or facing administrative detention without a formal trial. The Indian Judiciary has failed to commence a formal day to day trial against the alleged charges. The Indian National Crime Record Bureau's report in December 2022 mentioned that on average '20-25 cases' filed under UAPA are taken up in courts in Jammu and Kashmir daily. The conviction rate remains very low.

Case I: Khurram Parvez



Kashmiri rights activist Khurram Parvez is chairman of the Asian Federation against Involuntary Disappearances (AFAD) and coordinator of the Jammu and Kashmir Coalition of Civil Society (JKCSS), a prominent rights group in IIOJK. Besides highlighting the Indian states machinations of silencing and torture, one of the major disclosures made by the JKCSS, led by Parvez, was the presence of more than 2000 unmarked graves in the northern part of IIOJK in 2008 that shook the region.

Parvez was arrested in November last year under a stringent terrorism law, the unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA), for “criminal conspiracy and waging war against the government”.

His arrest evoked a widespread condemnation across the globe with human rights groups calling the charges levelled against the activist as “fabricated”. Meenakshi Ganguly, South Asia director at Human Rights said that, “it is extremely unfortunate that the Indian authorities are jailing human rights defenders”. “I’m hearing disturbing reports that Khurram Parvez was arrested today in Kashmir and is at risk of being charged by the authorities in

India with terrorism-related crimes. He's not a terrorist, he's a human rights defender", Mary Lawlor, U.N Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders, said in a tweet. Rafto foundation, a body working for the global promotion of human rights, in a statement appealed to "immediately release Mr. Parvez". The World Organization Against Torture, based in Geneva, also expressed its deep concern for the arrest of the prominent rights activist from IOJK. It is pertinent to mention here that Khurram Parvez was named by the Time Magazine in its list of "100 Most Influential People of 2022". Time Magazine called Parvez "a modern-day David who gave a voice to families that lost their children to enforced disappearances". "Khurram is the story and the storyteller of the insurgency and the betrayal of the people of Kashmir", it said.

Case II: Muhammad Ahsan Untoo



Muhammad Ahsan Untoo, a Human Rights activist and Chairman International forum for Justice and Human Rights (IFJHR) was booked under anti-terrorism act UAPA after he submitted his testimony under Universal Jurisdiction application before UK based law firm Stoke white for alleged torture. On 19 January

2022 Law firm Stoke White said it submitted extensive evidence to the Metropolitan Police's War Crimes Unit documenting how Indian forces headed by Gen. Manoj Mukund Naravane and Home Affairs Minister Amit Shah were responsible for the torture, kidnapping and killing of activists, journalists and civilians.²² The J&K police is yet to file any charge sheet against Ahsan Untoo before any court of law.

²² SYLVIA HU, UK police asked to probe Indian officials' role in Kashmir, <https://apnews.com/article/india-europe-london-kashmir-crime-05e7fd982b723df3ae1f7600f0800371> Associated Press January 19 2022; UK asked to probe Indian officials over Kashmir 'war crimes', *Al Jazeera*, Jan 19, 2022 <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/1/19/uk-asked-to-probe-indian-officials-over-kashmir-war-crimes>

Freedom of Speech

Since August 2019, at least 35 journalists in Occupied Kashmir have been unlawfully subject to police interrogation, raids, threats, physical assault, restrictions on freedom of movement, or fabricated criminal cases for their reporting. This perpetual harassment of journalists got especially severe after June 2020, when Indian administration announced a ‘new media policy’ that made it easier for the Occupational authorities to censor news in the region. This new media policy empowers Indian establishment to monitor media outlets and journalists for any information, or news, other reporting activities that doesn’t serve the interest of Indian Occupation in Kashmir. With such stringent policy in place, in 2022, this harassment and intimidation of journalists has gotten only worse with ‘revolving-door’ arrests of journalists by Indian military and police force.

Since 2019, over 450 Kashmiri professionals – including journalists, lawyers, politicians, human rights activists, academics, and businessmen – have been placed on “No Fly List” by Indian government without any judicial order. Among them are some prominent journalists like Gowhar Geelani, Bilal Bhat, Zahid Rafiq, Sanna Irshad Mattoo, and Aakash Hassan.

Case Study: Sana Irshad Mattoo

In October 2022, Indian authorities prevented Kashmiri journalist, Sanna Irshad Mattoo, from flying to the United States to collect her Pulitzer Prize “despite having a valid visa and ticket” to the United States to attend the award ceremony. The 28-year-old photojournalist was among the 2022 Pulitzer Prize winners in the Feature Photography category for the coverage of the Covid-19 crisis in India as part of a



Reuters team. Mattoo has been working as a freelance photojournalist since 2018 depicting life in Indian-controlled Kashmir.

Case Study: Re-arrest of Sajad Gul

On January 5, 2022, Sajad Gul, a 26-year-old journalist from Bandipora district of Occupied Kashmir was arrested from his home in Hajin by the Indian occupational forces. Gul is a journalist working with The Kashmir Walla. He was charged under sections 120B (criminal conspiracy), 153B (imputations, assertions prejudicial to national integration) and 505B (fear or alarm to the public) of the Indian Penal Code. The Court took cognizance of all these flimsy charges levelled against him by Indian police and granted him bail.

Despite the court directives, however, the Indian police did not release Gul. Instead, Indian police framed his name in another FIR registered earlier (number 2/2022) under sections 153B (imputations, assertions prejudicial to national integration), 147 (rioting), 148 (rioting, armed with deadly weapon), 149 (every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object) and 307 (attempt to murder) of the Indian Penal Code. He was subsequently booked under the draconian Public Safety Act and shifted distant prison where his family is finding it extremely hard to reach to him.

“Arbitrary travel bans have increasingly become the principal tactic of the Indian authorities to silence independent and critical voices in the country. These arbitrary executive actions are not backed by any court order, warrant or even a written explanation, making it difficult for the activists and journalists to challenge these in the courts. This has led to the authorities routinely using travel bans as a preferred tool in the wider crackdown on dissent.”

Case Study: Fahad Shah

Fahad Shah, editor of The Kashmir Walla newspaper, was jailed in February 2022 in response to stories that expose the brutality of Indian occupation in Jammu and Kashmir. Despite having repeatedly acquired bail from the court, Shah continues to remain behind bars for renewed charges levelled against him by Indian authorities.

Between March and May 2022, he was held under “preventive detention,” which allows incarceration for two years without charges. Then a new case under the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, centred on an 11-year-old guest opinion piece, resulted in him being moved to a jail in Jammu, far from his immediate family members, who are the only ones allowed to visit but cannot travel. That has left Fahad isolated, even as his health deteriorates, colleagues say.

In addition to highlighting the cost to an individual journalist, Fahad's story is a cautionary tale about the anti-democratic – and thus, anti-media – forces gathering strength in Occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

Case Study: Asif Sultan

Days after a court granted him bail after a four-year-long illegal imprisonment, Indian authorities in Occupied Jammu and Kashmir again booked journalist Asif Sultan under the notorious Public Safety Act (PSA). The 35-year-old journalist was shifted from Srinagar central jail, to Kot Balwal jail in Jammu, over 250 km from the Srinagar, to serve further detention. Sultan was first arrested on August 27, 2018, during a dramatic night raid by Indian police and paramilitary forces at his Firdous Abad residence in Srinagar. He was booked for flimsy charges under the notorious Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA) and various other sections of the Ranbir Penal Code (RPC). Indian authorities have never been able to prove any of these charges in the court of law. Mr. Sultan, however, continues to remain incarcerated unlawfully in Kot Balwal jail.

Erosion of Newspaper Data

For decades, the local media in Occupied Jammu and Kashmir has documented India's atrocities on the Kashmir's Muslim population. This reportage served as literature documenting memories of the freedom struggle, besides giving the natives a sense of belonging to their past. But since February 2022, all the stories highlighting India's conduct in Occupied Kashmir have disappeared from digital archives of local newspapers.

Under pressure from the Indian authorities, local newspaper owners call this erasure of newspaper

data as a “technical issue”, while many other media organizations remained just silent about it.

One such example is that of Mudasir Ali – a well-known reporter who worked with Kashmir’s prominent newspaper, Greater Kashmir for more than a decade. Ali, who died in November 2020, was known from his consistent and groundbreaking news reports. But Greater Kashmir’s digital archive has retained just 4 stories of Mudasir Ali’s extensive reportage done between 2017 and 2020.

“The reportage of local newspaper highlighted vicious human rights abuses by Indian military forces in Kashmir. And now this erosion of newspaper data is a deliberate pattern to twist history and project everything as ‘hunky-dory’ in Occupied Kashmir.”

Forced into Self-Censorship

With stringent media policies imposed by the Indian authorities to hound editors and proprietors of the media outlets, the local newspapers have forced themselves into self-censorship. Fayaz Kaloo, editor and owner of Greater Kashmir newspaper has been summoned by India’s notorious National Investigation Agency (NIA) multiple times. Another such example is that of Mohammad Hayat Bhat, the owner-cum-editor of another local English daily, Kashmir Reader, has also been consistently summoned and intimidated by the India’s NIA. Similarly, in September last year, the Indian police simultaneously raided the homes of four prominent Kashmiri journalists – Hilal Mir, Shah Abbas, Showkat Motta, Azhar Qadri – and confiscated their digital devices and travel documents during searches lasting hours. This is as a deliberate attempt of war on memory.

Arrest and Summoning of Religious Clerics

On 15 September, Mushtaq Veeri – whose actual name is Mushtaq Ahmad Bhat – received a call from the police asking him to report to a police station in Islamabad, 57 km south of Srinagar. After half an hour Veeri’s family received a call from the police asking them to bring clothes for the cleric. The next information they had was that he had been moved to Kot Bhalwal jail in Jammu, around 230 km south of Srinagar. Mushtaq Ahmad Veeri, is an influential preacher from Islamabad district of Occupied Jammu and Kashmir. He is a religious leader of Jamiat-Ahle-

Hadees (JaH) in Kashmir. Veeri, who delivers Friday sermons at several mosques in Occupied Kashmir, was previously detained under PSA in 2019 and imprisoned at Kot Bhalwal Jail in Jammu. He was released on 30 October 2020 after 21 months in detention.

Another prominent preacher arrested arbitrarily is Abdul Rasheed Dawoodi, a prominent religious figure of the Bareilvi revivalist movement with strong Sufi influences in south Kashmir. Dawoodi heads Tehreek-e-Soutul Awliya, a religious and social organization mainly prominent towards the Southern part of Occupied Kashmir. Like Mushtaq Veeri, the Indian police force called Dawoodi on 15 September, 2022, and asked him to report to a police station in Islamabad district. There, he was informed of the PSA dossier against him.

These arrests are part of an ever-widening crackdown that began more than two years ago and is meant to serve as a deterrent even if no crime was apparent.

A former leader of the Jamaat-e-Islami, Gazi Moin-ul-Islam Nadvi, too was arbitrarily arrested by the Indian authorities around the same time. Faheem Mohammad Ramzan, the former general secretary of Jamaat-e-Islami, is yet another prominent leader arrested by the Indian authorities in September 2022. Mr. Ramazan has a sizable social media following and frequently communicates with young people about religious issues. The Indian authorities accused him of instigating the Kashmiri people and invoked the draconian Public Safety Law against him. The Jamaat-e-Islami, a socio-religious organization was banned by Hindu nationalist government of Narendra Modi in the run-up to the August 2019 scrapping of Article 370. Dozens of its leaders and activists have faced unabated harassments and revolving-door imprisonments since the clampdown that followed the move.

Apart from these, many other prominent Kashmiri Muslim leaders – including Abdul Majeed Dar Almadni and Dr. Hamid Fayaz – were arbitrarily arrested by the Indian police and booked under draconian laws.

Case Study: Sarjan Barkati

Sarjan Barkati, a resident of Shopian district in Occupied Kashmir was taken into custody by the Indian police on 17th of September 2022. Mr. Barkati became a household name in Occupied Kashmir for his distinct style of sloganeering during the mass uprising triggered by the killing of popular youth leader, Burhan Wani, in July 2016. He was arrested in October 2016 and subsequently booked under the PSA. A cleric and a charismatic crowd puller, Maulana Barkati was released in 2020 after being kept in illegal detention by the occupation authorities for four years. Since then, Mr. Barkati has faced recurring intimidation and arrests by Indian police.

Kashmir an Information Black Hole

In the times of digital age, when free sharing of information and access to information is considered a basic human right, Occupied Kashmir has been marred by unrelenting travel restrictions, passport confiscations, and arrests of students and other professionals for social media posts. The news media is being muzzled, journalists are being intimidated, harassed, and imprisoned, in addition to the highest internet shutdowns in the world that has condensed IOK to an information black hole for the global agency.²³

There are around 350 newspapers and magazines in Kashmir, which includes dailies, weeklies, and monthlies. And with lack of access to internet and information, the government announcements are delivered as news with no fact-checking of government claims available by journalists seeking to determine their veracity.

Kashmir's history is full of events and incidents showing how the Indian state has always choked voices from the Occupied Kashmir region since the partition in 1947. The narrative control to promote propaganda averting international watchdogs and audience has put the region in a cold spot for world humanitarians to record India's brazen violation of human rights in the region – this became especially critical after the Indian rouge state unilaterally abrogated Occupied Kashmir's nominal 'autonomy', in August 2019, decimating all

²³ Free Press Kashmir (2019). *Kashmir is an information black hole for the United Nations: Rapporteur for human rights Michael Forst*. [URL: <https://freepresskashmir.news/2019/04/16/kashmir-is-an-information-black-hole-for-the-united-nations-rapporteur-for-human-rights-michael-first/>].

UN resolutions on the dispute. The information black hole created by such unprecedented gags turns Kashmir into a rumour mill with no possible sources to counter or confirm the rumours.

Social Media

In an attempt to distort and appropriate the history, culture, and identity of Occupied Jammu and Kashmir, India has sought to muffle Kashmiri voices speaking out against the oppression of the Kashmiri people and whitewash its crimes. This obfuscation was challenged by the advent of social media, through which Kashmiris found a much-needed platform to share their plight with the world. Kashmiri solidarity pages proliferated and conversations about the Kashmiri struggle moved online. But this newly found freedom soon witnessed challenges which continue to get severe in 2022.

Under pressure from the Indian government, Social Media platforms have been shutting down Kashmir-related activism and the accounts of Kashmiri activists. Not only that, the accounts of journalists, academics, intellectuals, and students have frequently been disabled in 2022.

“By removing content and accounts critical of India’s policies in Kashmir, Facebook and Twitter are complicit in suffocating those Kashmiri voices that are resisting the military occupation and settler-colonialism of their land. By censoring these voices, social media networks are curtailing the right to freedom of speech.”

Settler Colonialism – Cultivating a Settler Desire

Backed by the colonial Hindutva mindset, Indian authorities in Occupied Jammu and Kashmir have embarked on a name-change spree to dilute the indigenous identity of Kashmir since August 2019. Some of the prominent institutions that witnessed a change: like ‘Radio Kashmir Srinagar’ was renamed as ‘All India Radio Srinagar’. Similarly, the ‘Sher-e-Kashmir Cricket Stadium’ in Srinagar was changed to ‘Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel’ Cricket Stadium. Similarly, the Chenani-Nashri Tunnel was named after the Hindutva ideologue Shyama Prasad Mookerjee.

There are countless examples of this nature where India has been striving to dehumanize the people of Occupied Jammu and Kashmir. Such change in the nomenclature is yet another bow aimed to reduce Kashmir’s sense of belonging towards its heritage.

Politics of Amarnath Yatra

The Indian government has been emphasizing on protecting Kashmir's Hindu heritage which has supplied non-Kashmiri Hindus with both the reason to desire the region and justification to do so. In particular, the promotion of the Amarnath Yatra, has grown increasingly over the years through increased support of the Indian military establishment. Over 3.65 lakh non-Kashmiri Hindus visiting Occupied Kashmir for the Amarnath Yatra in 2022. And such military support has been particularly effective where it has equated the pilgrimage with “national pride”.

By bringing Hindu temples and relics to the fore, the Indian state and its proponents have only fueled the idea that it is Muslim Kashmiris who are the “exogenous ‘Others.’ In fact, India has crafted Kashmir’s public identity into a Hindu one, as more and more highly romanticized pilgrimages emerge in the Occupied Kashmir.

The Amarnath pilgrimage is a full exercise of militarized tourism. India has similarly used the military in proposals for returning the Kashmiri Hindu diaspora back to the region, suggesting enclosed, heavily guarded colonies equipped with their own amenities. This ahistorical vision of a Kashmiri society without Kashmiri Muslims underscores the India’s investment in eliminating the aspects of Kashmiri identity that challenge its settler colonial narrative.

Forcing Kashmiri Students to Sing Hindu Hymns and Bhajans

In a bid to undermine the Muslim identity of the Indian Occupied Kashmir, the Indian establishment has been forcing Kashmir's educational institutions to make the students sing Hindu hymns and do 'Surya Namaskar'. Such practice is against the fundamental of Islam which is the dominant identity of Kashmir. There was widespread condemnation of such deliberate and coerced attempt of hurting the Muslim sentimentalities of Occupied Kashmir. Mirwaiz Umar Farooq, a pro-freedom leader of Occupied Kashmir maintained that it was a deliberate plan to push our young generation of Kashmir towards apostasy through such policies, to wean them away from Islamic beliefs and identity, to speed their so-called 'integration' with the Hindu majoritarian idea of India.²⁴

Illegal Acquisition of Land by Indian Army

In January 2022, The Indian authorities in Occupied Jammu and Kashmir declared over a thousand kanals of land in Gulmarg and 354 kanals of land in Sonamarg areas of the Occupied Kashmir as 'strategic areas'. This move is a brazen violation of both the international law governing the disputed nature of Occupied Jammu and Kashmir. Later on, in July 2020, the Indian administration had withdrawn a 1971 circular that required a No-Objection Certificate (NOC) from J&K home department for acquisition or requisition of land in

Such illegal acquisition of land is a small thread of India's enormous colonial policies in Occupied Jammu and Kashmir. While it threatens Kashmir's distinct social and cultural identity, its languages and traditions, such land acquisition has a bearing on the geographical landscape of the region.

favor of the Indian military and paramilitary forces. In the same month, the Indian administration had also given its approval to an amendment to Control of Building Operations Act, 1988, and J&K Development Act, 1970, providing for special dispensation for carrying out construction activities in "strategic areas" by Indian armed forces. The move came through a coerced consent

²⁴ Arab News. (2022). *Religious hymns cause concern among Kashmiris*.
<https://www.arabnews.com/node/2169311/world>

of the local administration agreeing to legal changes to allow construction by the Indian armed forces.

In another such move, the Indian administration on July 24, 2022 approved setting aside 488 hectares (1,205 acres) of state land to build industrial estates in about 35 locations across the region. Before this, as of 2018, Indian military forces had illegally grabbed at least 54,000 acres of land in Occupied Kashmir. Included in this occupied land is not just strategic borders but civilian infrastructure like hotels, sports stadiums, university facilities, and hospitals. Occupied land has also frequently, and perhaps conveniently, overlapped with resource-rich regions, like those known for saffron production. Expressing their concern about such conspicuous colonial tactic, the rights groups described their decision as “disastrous” for the natives of the land.

Giving Non-Locals Voting Rights – A Move to Disempower Natives

In continuation to its colonial policies in Occupied Jammu and Kashmir, India allowed voting rights to any Indian citizen living temporarily in IOJK. This ignited extreme fears of yet another attempt by the Hindu nationalist government to change the demography of its only Muslim-majority region.²⁵ The move is expected to add about 2.5 million more voters on top of the 7.6 million existing voters – a whopping 30 percent increase. The new voters would include Indians temporarily residing in the Occupied Jammu and Kashmir, mainly Indian military personnel, government and private sector employees, and migrant workers.

“This was the beginning of a series of laws and government moves that aim to crush a popular movement for either an independent state or a merger with Pakistan. Kashmiris say the scrapping of Article 370 and subsequent legal moves are aimed at changing the region’s demography.”

Until August 2019, voting rights in Occupied Jammu and Kashmir were restricted to its permanent residents only. This right was protected under Article 370 of the Indian constitution that gave the occupied region limited autonomy. The law forbid Indians from outside the region from

²⁵ Al-Jazeera. (2022). Uproar in Kashmir as India allows voting rights to non-locals. August 2022. [URL: <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/8/19/uproar-in-kashmir-as-india-allows-voting-rights-to-non-locals>].

permanently settling, buying land and holding local government jobs thereof.

‘Israel Policy’

Kashmiri pro-India politicians and India’s opposition parties in New Delhi have condemned the government’s new election rules. Criticizing India’s colonial policies, Mehbooba Mufti, the former head of Indian Occupation in Kashmir maintained that, the India “wants to fraudulently bring 2.5 million voters and install some fascist rulers. They want to make demographic changes. India wants to implement a Nazi Germany and Israel policy in Kashmir.”

The granting of voting rights to non-locals comes after the controversial delimitation exercise, which caused an uproar in Kashmir because the less populated Jammu region got six additional seats, while Kashmir region got only one additional seat. This means a 4 per cent increase in the seat share of Hindu-majority Jammu in the 90-member assembly and a 3.4 per cent decrease in that of Muslim-majority Kashmir. The delimitation reduces the chance of Muslim representation in the assembly from Jammu because of the way boundaries have been rearranged in Muslim-majority regions.²⁶

²⁶ Tariq, Bhat. (2022). J&K: Voting rights to non-locals a move to disempower natives? The Week Magazine, Sept 04, 2022 [URL: <https://www.theweek.in/theweek/current/2022/08/27/j-k-voting-rights-to-non-locals-a-move-to-disempower-natives.html>].

Annexure I: Freedom Fighters Killed from January to December 2022

Sr. No	Name	Battalion	City/District
Encounter no.01	Mohd Shabbir Malik, Pakistani	41RR,98BN,161BN CRPF,SOG	Kupwara
Encounter no.02	Unidentified, Pakistan	192BN BSF	Jammu
Encounter no.03	Salim Parray, Hajin	28BN,115BN QAT CRPF,SOG	Srinagar
Encounter no.03	Samiullah, Pakistan	28BN,115BN QAT CRPF,SOG	Srinagar
Encounter no.04	Mohd Amir Wani, Alamgunj	9RR,18BN CRPF,SOG	Kulgam
Encounter no.04	Sameer Khan, Tiken Pulwama	9RR,18BN CRPF,SOG	Kulgam
Encounter no.05	Owais Mir, Ashmander	55RR,182BN CRPF,SOG	Pulwama
Encounter no.05	Talha Yasir,paksitan	55RR,182BN CRPF,SOG	Pulwama
Encounter no.05	Aqub Shah,Punjab pakistan	55RR,182BN CRPF,SOG	Pulwama
Encounter no.06	Waseem Mir,Nowgam	50RR,29BN CRPF,SOG	Budgam
Encounter no.06	Naveed Magray,Rawalkot	50RR,29BN CRPF,SOG	Budgam
Encounter no.06	Naveed Magray,Rawalkot	50RR,29BN CRPF,SOG	Budgam
Encounter no.07	Imad wani,Arigam-	1RR,46BN CRPF,SOG	Kulgam
Encounter no.07	Abdul Rashid thoker,Hassanpora	1RR,46BN CRPF,SOG	Kulgam
Encounter no.08	Babar,Pakistan	34RR,18BN CRPF,SOG	Kulgam
Encounter no.09	Sameer Shah,Dangam	34RR,178BN CRPF,SOG	Shopian
Encounter no.09	Rayees Mir,wahgam	34RR,178BN CRPF,SOG	Shopian
Encounter no.10	Zahid wani,karimabad	55RR,182BN,183BN CRPF,SOG	Pulwama
Encounter no.10	Waheed Reshi,Kakapora	55RR,182BN,183BN CRPF,SOG	Pulwama
Encounter no.10	Inayat Mir,Naira	55RR,182BN,183BN CRPF,SOG	Pulwama
Encounter no.10	Kafeel Bhari, Pakistan	55RR,182BN,183BN CRPF,SOG	Pulwama
Encounter no.11	Bilal Khan, Khansahib	53RR,181BN CRPF,SOG	Char-e-Sharif, Budgam

Encounter no.12	Umar Ishfaq Malik,Bonpora	34RR,178BN CRPF,SOG	Shopian
Encounter no.13	Ikhlaq Hajam,Kujjer	28BN,115BN CRPF,SOG	Srinagar
Encounter no.13	Ikhlaq Hajam,Kujjer	28BN,115BN CRPF,SOG	Srinagar
Encounter no.14	Irfan Shaikh,karimabad	42RR,130BN CRPF,SOG	Awantipora
Encounter no.15	Abdul Qayoom Dar,laroo kakapora	1RR,178BN CRPF,SOG	Shopian
Encounter no.16	Muzamil Mir,Chatripora	44RR,14BN CRPF,SOG	Shopian
Encounter no.16	Muzamil Mir,Chatripora	44RR,14BN CRPF,SOG	Shopian
Encounter no.17	Shahid khan,Batpora	55RR,182BN CRPF,SOG	Pulwama
Encounter no.17	Fayaz Shaikh,Shahpora	55RR,182BN CRPF,SOG	Pulwama
Encounter no.18	Manzoor,Pakistan	28BN,115BN CRPF,SOG	Srinagar
Encounter no.19	Aqib Bhat,karimabad	50RR,182BN CRPF,SOG	Pulwama
Encounter no.19	Aqib Bhat,karimabad	50RR,182BN CRPF,SOG	Pulwama
Encounter no.20	Adil khan,Badarkund	24RR,115BN CRPF,SOG	Ganderbal
Encounter no.21	Suhail Ganie,Tarigam	21RR,9 Para,92BN CRPF,SOG	Handwara
Encounter no.22	Owais Raja,Subhanpora	42RR,180BN CRPF,SOG	Awantipora
Encounter no.23	Adil Teli,Pampore	28BN,115BN CRPF,SOG	Srinagar
Encounter no.23	Shakir Tantray,Ronipora	28BN,115BN CRPF,SOG	Srinagar
Encounter no.23	Yasir Wagay,Frisal	28BN,115BN CRPF,SOG	Srinagar
Encounter no.24	Rayees bhat,Veeri	28BN,115BN CRPF,SOG	Srinagar
Encounter no.24	Rayees bhat,Veeri	28BN,115BN CRPF,SOG	Srinagar
Encounter no.25	Muneeb Shaikh,Shopian	44RR,178BN CRPF,SOG	Shopian
Encounter no.26	Safat Sofi,Dadsara	42RR,130BN CRPF,SOG	Pulwama
Encounter no.26	Umer Teli,Pampore	42RR,130BN CRPF,SOG	Pulwama
Encounter no.27	Unidentified,Pakistan	Gorkha Rifles	Rajouri
Encounter no.28	Nisar Dar,Redwani	3RR,14BN CRPF,SOG	Anantang
Encounter no.29	Mohammad,pakistan	28BN,115BN QAT CRPF,SOG	Srinagar
Encounter no.29	Mir Shoaib,pakistan	28BN,115BN QAT CRPF,SOG	Srinagar
Encounter no.30	Jawad,Pakistan	9RR,34RR,18BN CRPF,SOG	Kulgam
Encounter no.30	Jawad,Pakistan	9RR,34RR,18BN CRPF,SOG	Kulgam
Encounter no.31	Showkeen Mir,Sugan	44RR,178BN CRPF,SOG	Shopian
Encounter no.31	Farooq Bhat,Sugan	44RR,178BN CRPF,SOG	Shopian
Encounter no.31	Aaqib Thoker,Heffkuri	44RR,178BN CRPF,SOG	Shopian

Encounter no.31	Waseem Thoker,Heffkuri	44RR,178BN CRPF,SOG	Shopian
Encounter no.32	Yousuf Kantroo,kawoosa	62RR,176BN CRPF,SOG	Baramullah
Encounter no.32	Hilal Shaikh,wagoora	62RR,176BN CRPF,SOG	Baramullah
Encounter no.32	Faisal Dar,Beerwah	62RR,176BN CRPF,SOG	Baramullah
Encounter no.33	Abdul Salik,Mang Balkhan	JAKLI,76BN CRPF,CISF,SOG	Jammu
Encounter no.33	Ibrahim Khan,Sheringal	JAKLI,76BN CRPF,CISF,SOG	Jammu
Encounter no.34	Sultan Pathan,Pakistan	9RR,18BN CRPF,SOG	Kulgam
Encounter no.34	Zabibullah,Pakistan	9RR,18BN CRPF,SOG	Kulgam
Encounter no.35	Arif Hazar,wagam	50RR,110BN CRPF,SOG	Pulwama
Encounter no.35	Natish wani,Khanyar	50RR,110BN CRPF,SOG	Pulwama
Encounter no.35	Abu Huzaifa,pakistan	50RR,110BN CRPF,SOG	Pulwama
Encounter no.36	Aijaz Hafiz,Dalipora	55RR,182BN,183BN CRPF,SOG	Pulwama
Encounter no.36	Shaid Sheikh,Deeri Murran	55RR,182BN,183BN CRPF,SOG	Pulwama
Encounter no.37	Mohd Ashraf Khan,Tengpawa	3RR,116BN CRPF,SOG	Anantnag
Encounter no.37	Mohd Rafiq Drangay,Hayar	3RR,116BN CRPF,SOG	Anantnag
Encounter no.37	Roshan Tantray,Aswara	3RR,116BN CRPF,SOG	Anantnag
Encounter no.38	Haider,Pakistan	9RR,18BN CRPF,SOG	Kulgam
Encounter no.38	Shanawaz Shah,kulgam	9RR,18BN CRPF,SOG	Kulgam
Encounter no.39	Arif Bhat,Halsidar Dooru	19RR,164BN CRPF,SOG	Anantnag
Encounter no.39	Suhail Lone,Awgam	19RR,164BN CRPF,SOG	Anantnag
Encounter no.40	Gulzar Ganie,wussan Pattan	14RR,3BN CRPF,SOG	Bandipora
Encounter no.41	Faisal,Pakistan	13RR,45BN CRPF,SOG	Bandipora
Encounter no.41	Ukasha,Pakistan	13RR,45BN CRPF,SOG	Bandipora
Encounter no.42	Ali,Pakistan	52RR,177BN CRPF,SOG	Baramulla
Encounter no.42	Hanief Bhai,Pakistan	52RR,177BN CRPF,SOG	Baramulla
Encounter no.42	Shah wali,Pakistan	52RR,177BN CRPF,SOG	Baramulla
Encounter no.43	Unidentified,Pakistan	41RR,98BN,161BN CRPF,SOG	Kupwara
Encounter no.43	Unidentified,Pakistan	41RR,98BN,161BN CRPF,SOG	Kupwara

Encounter no.43	Unidentified,Pakistan	41RR,98BN,161BN CRPF,SOG	Kupwara
Encounter no.44	Shahid Bhat ,Hafroo	50RR,110BN CRPF,SOG	Awantipora
Encounter no.44	Farhan Habib,Hakripora	50RR,110BN CRPF,SOG	Awantipora
Encounter no.45	Afreen Malik,Trenz	28BN,115BN CRPF,SOG	Srinagar
Encounter no.45	Shakir Waza,Trenz	28BN,115BN CRPF,SOG	Srinagar
Encounter no.46	Ishfaq Ganie,Shalgam	3RR,90BN CRPF,SOG	Anantnag
Encounter no.46	Yawar Dar,Dogripora	3RR,90BN CRPF,SOG	Anantnag
Encounter no.47	Abid Shah,Monghama	55RR,182BN,183BN CRPF,SOG	Pulwama
Encounter no.47	Saqib Sofi,Amshipora	55RR,182BN,183BN CRPF,SOG	Pulwama
Encounter no.48	Umer Seh,Tukroo	55RR,183BN CRPF,SOG	Pulwama
Encounter no.48	Shahid Rather,Larow	55RR,183BN CRPF,SOG	Pulwama
Encounter no.49	Nisar Khanday,Verinag	19RR,18BN CRPF,SOG	Anantnag
Encounter no.50	Hanzalla,Lahore	22RR,179BN CRPF,SOG	Sopore
Encounter no.51	Ishtiaq lone,Tral	47RR,SOG	Kupwara
Encounter no.51	Tufail,Lahore	47RR,SOG	Kupwara
Encounter no.52	Nadeem Rather,Ashumji	34RR,178BN CRPF,SOG	Shopian
Encounter no.53	Rasiq Ganie,Shouch Kulgam	9RR,18BN CRPF,SOG	Kulgam
Encounter no.54	Junaid Sheergojri,Gudoora	55RR,182BN CRPF,SOG	Pulwama
Encounter no.54	Fazil Bhat,Drabgam	55RR,182BN CRPF,SOG	Pulwama
Encounter no.54	Irfan Malik,Arabal	55RR,182BN CRPF,SOG	Pulwama
Encounter no.55	Adil Parray,Ganderbal	SOG Srinagar	Srinagar
Encounter no.56	Adil Mir,liver Pahalgam	SOG Srinagar	Srinagar
Encounter no.56	Abdullah Goujri,Pakistan	SOG Srinagar	Srinagar
Encounter no.57	Jan mohd lone,braripora	34RR,178BN CRPF,SOG	Shopian
Encounter no.57	Tufail Ganie,Ramnagri	34RR,178BN CRPF,SOG	Shopian
Encounter no.58	Junaid Bhat,Hangalgund	19RR,164BN CRPF,SOG	Kokernag
Encounter no.58	Basit Wani, Danvethpora	19RR,164BN CRPF,SOG	Kokernag
Encounter no.59	Zubair Sofi, Mohanpora	1RR,18BN CRPF,SOG	Kulgam
Encounter no.59	Unidentified	1RR,18BN CRPF,SOG	Kulgam
Encounter no.60	Showkat Sheikh,Sedow	28RR,SOG	Kupwara

Encounter no.60	Bambar khan,pakistan	28RR,SOG	Kupwara
Encounter no.60	Al Baksh,pakistan	28RR,SOG	Kupwara
Encounter no.60	Aftab,pakistan	28RR,SOG	Kupwara
Encounter no.61	Haris Sharief,Seinagar	9RR,18BN CRPF,SOG	Kulgam
Encounter no.61	Zakir Padder,kulgan	9RR,18BN CRPF,SOG	Kulgam
Encounter no.62	Suhail Khan,Maidan Chogal	55RR,182BN CRPF,SOG	Pulwama
Encounter no.63	Abid Sheikh,Barpora	53RR,183BN CRPF,SOG	Pulwama
Encounter no.63	Majid Nazir Wani,Banpora	53RR,183BN CRPF,SOG	Pulwama
Encounter no.64	Zahid Chopan,Tengwani	52RR,176BN CRPF,SOG	Sopore
Encounter no.64	Mohd Youns Gul,Washbugh	52RR,176BN CRPF,SOG	Sopore
Encounter no.65	Idrees Dar,Kulpora	1RR,18BN CRPF,SOG	Kulgam
Encounter no.65	Zubair Mir,Qaimoh	1RR,18BN CRPF,SOG	Kulgam
Encounter no.66	Yasir wani,wangund	-	-
Encounter no.66	Rayees Manzoor,Chotipora	19RR,46BN CRPF,SOG	Kulgam
Encounter no.67	Unidentified,Pakistan	6 JAK RIF	Kupwara
Encounter no.68	Kaiser Koka,Tengpora	55RR,130BN CRPF,SOG	Awantipora
Encounter no.68	Ishaq Lone,Lelhar	55RR,130BN CRPF,SOG	Awantipora
Encounter no.69	Akhtar Bhat,trich kupwara	29RR,2BN SSB,SOG	Baramulla
Encounter no.70	Irshad Bhat,Pattan	46RR,53BN CRPF,SOG	Baramulla
Encounter no.71	Lateef Rather,Badipora	62RR,79BN CRPF,SOG	Waterhail, Budgam
Encounter no.71	Muzaffar Chopan,Srinagar	62RR,79BN CRPF,SOG	Waterhail, Budgam
Encounter no.71	Saqib Khan,Srinagar	62RR,79BN CRPF,SOG	Waterhail, Budgam
Encounter no.72	Omar,Pakistan	11 Rajputana Rifles	Parghal, Rajouri
Encounter no.72	Unidentified,pakistan	11 Rajputana Rifles	Parghal, Rajouri
Encounter no.73	Unidentified,Paksitan	54RR	Laam, Nowshera
Encounter no.73	Unidentified,Paksitan	54RR	Laam, Nowshera
Encounter no.74	Unidentified,Paksitan	8RR	Uri

Encounter no.74	Unidentified,Paksitan	8RR	Uri
Encounter no.74	Unidentified,Paksitan	8RR	Uri
Encounter no.75	Danish Bhat, Imamsahib	44RR,178BN CRPF,SO	Shopian
Encounter no.75	Tanveer Wani, Amarnugh	44RR,178BN CRPF,SO	Shopian
Encounter no.75	Towseef Bhat, cgeramarag	44RR,178BN CRPF,SO	Shopian
Encounter no.76	Mohd Rafi, Nathipora	22RR,179BN CRPF,SOG	Sopore
Encounter no.76	Kaiser Dar, Tujan	22RR,179BN CRPF,SOG	Sopore
Encounter no.77	Danish Bhat ,Jablipora	3RR,116BN CRPF,SOG	Anantnag
Encounter no.77	Basharat Nabi-HM	3RR,116BN CRPF,SOG	Anantnag
Encounter no.78	Fayaz Kumar ,waghama	Anantnag Police	Bijbehara
Encounter no.78	Owais Khan, waghama	Anantnag Police	Bijbehara
Encounter no.79	Aqib Ahmad Paul, drawani	44RR,178BN CRPF,SOG	Shopian
Encounter no.80	Shahid Ahamd, Malpora	50RR, Srinagar Police	Srinagar
Encounter no.80	Aijaz Najar, karimabad	50RR, Srinagar Police	Srinagar
Encounter no.81	Unidentified	57RR,Kupwara Police	Kupwara
Encounter no.81	Unidentified	57RR,Kupwara Police	Kupwara
Encounter no.82	Abu huraira,pakistan-	34RR,18BN CRPF,SOG	Kulgam
Encounter no.83	Mohd Shafi Ganie,batpora-	34RR,18BN CRPF,SOG	Kulgam
Encounter no.83	Yawar Wani,Gopalpora	34RR,18BN CRPF,SOG	Kulgam
Encounter no.84	Yawar Bhat,kalampora	29RR,2BN SSB	Baramulla
Encounter no.84	Aamir Bhat,Veshro Shopian	29RR,2BN SSB	Baramulla
Encounter no.85	Naseer Bhat, ,Baskuchanskuchan	44RR,178BN CRPF,SOG	Shopian
Encounter no.86	Zubair Wani,Dumpora	44RR,178BN CRPF,SOG	Doompora Keegam
Encounter no.86	Saqib Bhat,Karimabad-JeM	44RR,178BN CRPF,SOG	Kareemabad Pulwama
Encounter no.86	Jamsheed Magray,Rajpora- JeM	44RR,178BN CRPF,SOG	Rajpora
Encounter no.86	Hanaan Bin Yaqoob	44RR,178BN CRPF,SOG	Kareemabad Pulwama
Encounter no.87	Arif Rashid Wani,Shirmal	44RR,178BN CRPF,SOG	Moolu, Shopian

Encounter no.88	Aasif Reshi	19RR,164BN CRPF,SOG	Tangpawa Anantnag
Encounter no.88	Wakeel Bhat,Marhama	19RR,164BN CRPF,SOG	Tangpawa Anantnag
Encounter no.89	Mohmmad Shakoor	3/8 Gorkha Rifles	Kupwara
Encounter no.90	Mukhtar	34RR,18BNCRPF,SOG	Kulgam
Encounter no.91	Shakir Ahmad Dar,ladermud-HM	3RR,90BN CRPF,SOG	Semthan Bijbehara
Encounter no.92	Mukhtar Bhat, kakapora	55RR,182BN CRPF,SOG	Khandipora Awantipora
Encounter no.92	Ali Mubassir (Altaf)	55RR,182BN CRPF,SOG	Khandipora Awantipora
Encounter no.92	Saqlain Mushtaq, koil	55RR,182BN CRPF,SOG	Khandipora Awantipora
Encounter no.93	Unidentified	25RR	Poonch
Encounter no.94	Kamran	34RR, 178BN CRPF, SOG	Shopian
Encounter no.95	Unidentified	Gorkha Rifles	Kalal Nowshera
Encounter no.96	Sajjad Tantray	3RR, SOG	Bijbehara, Anantnag
Encounter no.97	Lateef Lone, Umar Nazir, <i>Unidentified</i>	SOG	Shopian

Annexure II: Killings of Civilians – January to December 2022

Name	Nature of Killing	Address
Mohammad Akram Shah	Unknown gunmen	Targain
Shakeel Ahmed Khan	Military Operation	Amshipora
Mohammad Yaqoob Dar	Unknown gunmen	Kulpora Srandroo Kulgam
Rafiya	Gernade attack	Hazratbal Srinagar
Sameer Ahmad	Unknown Gunmen	Srinagar
Tajammul mohi ud din	Unknown gunmen	Budgam
Umar Jan	Unknown Gunmen	Budgam
Manzoor Ahmad Bangroo	Unknown Gunmen	Pattan
Faisal hafiz	Military Operation	Aripanthan Budgam
Jitu Ch	Unknown gunmen	-
Surinder Kumar Singh	Unknown gunmen	-
Shahid Gani Dar	Military Operation	Shopian
Shoaib Ganai	Military Operation	Shopian
Amreen Bhat	Unknown gunmen	Budgam
Rajni Bala	Unknown Gunmen	Kulgam
Vijay Kumar	Unknown gunmen	Rajasthan
Dilkhush	Unknown gunmen	Bihar
Muneer Lone	Torture in custody	Srinagar
Mohammad Amrez	Unknown gunmen	Bihar
Manzoor Lone	Gunfight	Redwani Bala
Sunil Kumar	Unknown Gunmen	Sopian
Mohammad Ali Hussain	Fake Operation	Pakistan
Asif Ahmed	Police	Shopian
Altaf Shah Fantoosh	Custodial Death	Soura, Sirinagar
Surinder Kumar	Killed by Indian Army	Rajouri
Kamal Kishore	Killed by Indian Army	Rajouri

Annexure III: Indian Occupying Forces Killed – January to December 2022

Name	Nature of Killing	Address
Suresh Kumar	Suicide	-
Hawaladar Gurjeet Singh	Suicide	-
Ali mohammad Ganai	Unknown gunmen	Hassanpora Bijbihara
Rohit Chib	Military operation	-
Sanjay Kumar	Accident	
Biswajit Gogai	Suicide	Golaghat Assam
Santosh Yaadev	Military Operation	
Romit Chauhan	Military Operation	-
Anand Lal	Suicide	Bihar
Ladup Bomza	Suicide	Bengal
Tezpal Singh	Heart Attack	-
Khursid Ahmed Malik	Hit & Run	-
Amir hussain	Unknown Gunmen	-
Ishfaq Ahmad	Unknown Gunmen	Budgam
Surinder Singh	Unknown Gunmen	-
S P Patil	Military Operation	-
Dev Raj	unknown gunmen	-
Pankaj Bahaal	unknown	Pascal village
Constable Ankur	Unknown	Uttar Pradesh
Riyaz Ahmad Thoker	Unknown gunmen	Gudoora
Saifullah Qadri	Unknown gunmen	Malik Sahib Soura
Gulshan Rai	Suicide	RTC Humama
HC Shiv Shankar	Heart attack	-
Subash Chander	unknown	Doda district
Pawan Rawat	Bomb Blast	-
Bharat Yaduwanshi	Blast	-
	Suicide	-
Jasvir Singh	Military operation	-
Mushtaq ahmed lone	Militant attack	-
Naik Imtiaz Ahmed	Fratricidal Firing	-

Sepoy Ibrar Ahmed	Fratricidal Firing	-
Vinod Kumar	Fratricidal Firing	-
Ramdev Singh	Suicide	-
Firdous ahmed	Military operation	-
Tahir Khan	Grenade Attack	Mendhar, Poonch
Subedar Rajendra Prasad	Military operation	Rajasthan
Manoj Kumar	Military operation	Haryana
Lakshmanan D	Military operation	Tamil Nadu
Nishant Malik	Military operation	Haryana
Sarfaraz Ahmad	Encounter	Batote Ramban
Gurmesh Singh	Suicide	Gandoh
Dula Singh	-	Taran, Punjab
Constable Abhiraj	-	Bihar
Constable Amit K	-	UP
D Raj Shekhar	-	Andhra Pradesh
Subhash C Bairwal	-	Rajasthan
Dinesh Bohra	-	Uttarakhand
Sandeep Kumar	-	Jammu
Nandan Singh	-	-
Naik A S Reddy	Suicide	-
Ghulam Yameen	Cardiac Arrest	Ibkote
bhupinder Singh	Suicide	Makshoorpur, Punjab
Unidentified	Suicide	Anantnag
Unidentified	Suicide	Boniyar/ Baramulla
Chander Mohan	Suicide	Baramulla

Annexure IV: List of PSA detainees' – January to December 2022

Sr. No	Pending Since	Name Of Detainees Under Public Safety Act 1978
1.	2022	Bashir Ahmad Chauhan
2.	2022	Ali Mohammad Parray
3.	2022	Auqib Ashraf Mir Alias Asif
4.	2022	Manzoor Ahmad Lone Through His Wife Shakeela Begum
5.	2022	Reyaz Ahmad Dar
6.	2022	Sajad Ahmad Ganie
7.	2022	Nisar Ahmad Bhat
8.	2022	Samiullah Tantray
9.	2022	Shahid Rasool
10.	2022	Shazia Nazir Through Her Husband Nadeem Nisar
11.	2022	Sajad Ahmad Dar
12.	2022	Abdul Aziz Ganaie
13.	2022	Abdul Khaliq Najar
14.	2022	Sheeraz Ahmad Dar
15.	2022	Danish Hussain Kakroo
16.	2022	Shahnawaz Rafiq
17.	2022	Shafiq Ahmad Itoo
18.	2022	Mehraj Ud Din Guroo
19.	2022	Imtiyaz Ahmad Lone
20.	2022	Irfan Ahmad Kuttay
21.	2022	Suhaib Shafi Baba
22.	2022	Umair Majeed Dar
23.	2022	Ashiq Hussain Teli
24.	2022	Umer Farooq Kanjwal
25.	2022	Ghulam Mohammad Sheikh
26.	2022	Rouf Ahmad Bhat
27.	2022	Abdul Rehman Teeli
28.	2022	Mohammad Ismail Dar
29.	2022	Tawheed Ashraf Bhat
30.	2022	Fahad Bashir Siddiqui

31.	2022	Rayees Ahmad Sofi
32.	2022	Zameer Ahmad Shah
33.	2022	Danish Nabi Teeli
34.	2022	Irfan Mehraj Bhat
35.	2022	Fareed Ahmad Bhat
36.	2022	Zahoor Ahmad Malla
37.	2022	Suhail Ahmad Bhat
38.	2022	Mukhtar Ahmad Bhat
39.	2022	Tariq Ahmad Bhat
40.	2022	Tanveer Ahmad Najar
41.	2022	Abdul Salam Malik
42.	2022	Muzamil Majeed Bhat Alias Hashim
43.	2022	Irshad Ahmad Lone
44.	2022	Abdul Hamid Danga
45.	2022	Riyaz Ahmad Ganie
46.	2022	Mst. Mehmooda
47.	2022	Nazray Moin
48.	2022	Arif Khanday
49.	2022	Iqbal Jaffer Dar
50.	2022	Aijaz Ahmad Dar
51.	2022	Ashiq Hussain Mir
52.	2022	Mohammad Jalal Sheikh
53.	2022	Ubaid Shafi Mir
54.	2022	Mohammad Altaf Sheikh
55.	2022	Mugais Ahmad Gagroo
56.	2022	Hilal Ahmad Khuroo
57.	2022	Ishfaq Ahmad Ganaie
58.	2022	Shakeel Ahmad Bhat Alias Wover
59.	2022	Altaf Ahmad Najar Alias Tk Khan
60.	2022	Ilyas Farooq Bhat
61.	2022	Azhan Amin
62.	2022	Tabish Rafiq Bhat
63.	2022	Bilal Ahmad Shah

64.	2022	Imtiyaz Ahmad Pahloo
65.	2022	Danish Ahmad Malla
66.	2022	Zahid Ahmad Tantray
67.	2022	Dawood Shafat Mir
68.	2022	Nisar Ahmad Sheikh
69.	2022	Suhail Ahmad Lone
70.	2022	Lateef Ahmad Lone
71.	2022	Sarfaraz Ahmad Sheikh
72.	2022	Adil Afzal Lone
73.	2022	Gowher Ahmad Najar
74.	2022	Bilal Ahmad Zaboo
75.	2022	Tawheed Ahmad Zargar
76.	2022	Showkat Ahmad Ganai
77.	2022	Manzoor Ahmad Wani
78.	2022	Showkat Ahmad Mir
79.	2022	Mohammad Iqbal Dar
80.	2022	Adnan Shafi Kana
81.	2022	Barkat Ali Malik
82.	2022	Tanveer Ahmad Ahanger
83.	2022	Basit Ashraf Malik
84.	2022	Ashiq Fayaz Alias Ashiq Ahmad Rather
85.	2022	Javid Ahmad Mir
86.	2022	Azad Ahmad Wani
87.	2022	Sameer Ahmad Khan
88.	2022	Mohammad Rafiq Rather Alias Setha
89.	2022	Siraj Ud Din
90.	2022	Ghulam Ahmad Dar
91.	2022	Manzoor Ahmad Mir
92.	2022	Sajid Shahnawaz Mir
93.	2022	Waseem Ahmad Beigh
94.	2022	Owais Altaf Bhat
95.	2022	Imran Ahmad Raina
96.	2022	Umar Nazir Malik

97.	2022	Sameer Ahmad Mohand
98.	2022	Zahoor Ahmad War
99.	2022	Mehraj U Din Parray
100.	2022	Yawar Rashid Ganaie
101.	2022	Arshid Parray
102.	2022	Peerzada Shah Fahad
103.	2022	Javaid Ahmad Tedwa
104.	2022	Khalid Nazir Wagay
105.	2022	Suhail Ahmad Malla
106.	2022	Hashim Farooq Mir
107.	2022	Hilal Rashid Khan
108.	2022	Zahid Bashir Teli
109.	2022	Faisal Manzoor Lone
110.	2022	Dawood Fayaz Zargar And Anr
111.	2022	Mohammad Younis Khan
112.	2022	Sameer Ahmad Kundoo
113.	2022	Qayoom Tedwa
114.	2022	Faisal Ramzan Mir
115.	2022	Javid Iqbal Itoo
116.	2022	Waseem Maqbool Bhat
117.	2022	Rizwan Akbar Najar
118.	2022	Rayees Ahmad Sheikh
119.	2022	Zubair Gul Ganie
120.	2022	Shameem Ahmad Wani
121.	2022	Hilal Ahmad Rah
122.	2022	Aqib Bashir Wagay
123.	2022	Shahid Salam Naikoo
124.	2022	Mohammad Saleem Parray
125.	2022	Aamir Amin Sofi
126.	2022	Bilal Ahmad Lone
127.	2022	Bilal Ahmad Hastiwala
128.	2022	Zahoor Ahmad Gowgojri
129.	2022	Mohammad Younus Makroo

130.	2022	Mohammad Dilawar Khawaja
131.	2022	Shakeel Ahmad Wani
132.	2022	Mushraf Amin Shah Alias Dooda
133.	2022	Irfan Ahmad Lone
134.	2022	Amjid Ahmad Chuk
135.	2022	Jahangir Ahmad Wani
136.	2022	Jameel Ahmad Hajam
137.	2022	Ashiq Hussain Bhat
138.	2022	Saliq Parvaiz Bhat
139.	2022	Javid Ahmad Dar
140.	2022	Rayees Ahmad Shan
141.	2022	Mohammad Imran Sofi
142.	2022	Javaid Ahmad Teli
143.	2022	Aqib Maqbool Lone
144.	2022	Irfan Manzoor
145.	2022	Waseem Ahmad Pandith
146.	2022	Tawseef Ahmad Dar
147.	2022	Rouf Mushtaq Najar
148.	2022	Ubaid Bashir
149.	2022	Rashid Ahmad Shah
150.	2022	Ishfaq Ahmad Dar
151.	2022	Manzoor Ahmad Naikoo
152.	2022	Zahid Farooq Sheikh
153.	2022	Arif Ahmad Sheikh
154.	2022	Faisal Hassan Naikoo
155.	2022	Aqib Ahmad Bhat
156.	2022	Abdul Hamid Sheikh
157.	2022	Faizan Aijaz Mir
158.	2022	Mohammad Ishaq Malik Through His Brother
159.	2022	Muzaffer Ahmad Rather Through His Father
160.	2022	Zahoor Ahmad Dar
161.	2022	Khalid Hussain
162.	2022	Tariq Ahmad Shah

163.	2022	Shahbaz Ahmad Pala
164.	2022	Feroz Ahmad Zargar
165.	2022	Basharat Nabi Bhat
166.	2022	Moin Matoo
167.	2022	Adil Ahmad Bhat Alias Watson
168.	2022	Aijaz Ahmad Rah
169.	2022	Fayaz Ahmad Lone Alias Bosha
170.	2022	Zamin Baba
171.	2022	Amir Ahmad Rather
172.	2022	Asif Hameed Dar
173.	2022	Javaid Ahmad Khan Alias Javid Jottah
174.	2022	Gul Kumar
175.	2022	Zakir Ahmad Wani
176.	2022	Asif Ahmad Dar
177.	2022	Huzaif Mushtaq Matoo
178.	2022	Nasir Rashid Bhat
179.	2022	Wani Adil Yousuf
180.	2022	Ghulam Nabi Dar
181.	2022	Umar Aijaz Mir
182.	2022	Nissar Ahmad Bhat
183.	2022	Suhail Ahmad Itoo
184.	2022	Ali Mohammad Rather
185.	2022	Zahoor Ahmad Sheikh
186.	2022	Amjid Dar
187.	2022	Ghulam Mohammad Waza
188.	2022	Sartaj Ahmad Ganie
189.	2022	Shabir Ahmad Najar
190.	2022	Salik Shabir Malik
191.	2022	Amir Khursheed Dewan
192.	2022	Mohammad Rafiq Mir
193.	2022	Nissar Ahmad Dar Alias Nisar Shoda
194.	2022	Sajad Hussain Bhat
195.	2022	Adil Mohammad Lone

196.	2022	Zahid Nazir Dar
197.	2022	Babur Suhail
198.	2022	Izhar Ul Islam And Anr
199.	2022	Shahid Mushtaq Ganai
200.	2022	Younis Rashid Sheikh
201.	2022	Farooq Ahmad Sheikh
202.	2022	Younis Ahmad Wani
203.	2022	Abdul Samad Malla
204.	2022	Javid Iqbal Khan
205.	2022	Jehangir Ahmad Mir
206.	2022	Nazir Ahmad Bhat Alias Nazir
207.	2022	Mohammad Shafi Naikoo
208.	2022	Mohammad Syed Rehman Shamus
209.	2022	Nisar Ahmad Rather
210.	2022	Zahid Ahmad Malik
211.	2022	Mirza Muneeb
212.	2022	Aijaz Ahmad Gojri
213.	2022	Ruhail Ahmad Parray
214.	2022	Aamir Amin Dar
215.	2022	Noor Muhammad Sheikh Alias Noora
216.	2022	Zahid Ahmad Guroo
217.	2022	Basit Ishaq Rather
218.	2022	Danish Ahmad Shah
219.	2022	Mohammad Arif Mir
220.	2022	Mohsin Rouf Qashkari
221.	2022	Sahil Ramzan Dar
222.	2022	Mohammad Sulaiman Bhat
223.	2022	Reyaz Ahmad Sofi
224.	2022	Javaid Ahmad Thoker
225.	2022	Farooq Ahmad Lone
226.	2022	Nisar Ahmad Ganie
227.	2022	Basim Showkat Wani
228.	2022	Fayaz Ahmad Dar

229.	2022	Imtiyaz Ahmad Dar
230.	2022	Fayaz Ahmad Bhat
231.	2022	Umar Farooq Bhat
232.	2022	Javaid Ahmad Dar
233.	2022	Javid Gull
234.	2022	Shafayat Amin Shah
235.	2022	Abdul Hamid Dar
236.	2022	Fahim Ahmad Check
237.	2022	Mohammad Amin Lala
238.	2022	Mehraj U Din Parray Through Fehmeeda Jan
239.	2022	Sajad Ahmad Nawoo
240.	2022	Adil Fayaz Ganie
241.	2022	Mohd Saleem Mir
242.	2022	Peerzada Mohammad Waseem
243.	2022	Imran Ahmad Ganie
244.	2022	Muyeeb Shafi Ganie
245.	2022	Owais Gowhar Khan
246.	2022	Irfan Aziz Bhat
247.	2022	Zameer Ahmad Wagay
248.	2022	Musaib Bin Shafi Sheikh
249.	2022	Sajad Ahmed Khan
250.	2022	Zubair Ahmad Bhat
251.	2022	Mohammad Jameel Gujar Poda
252.	2022	Mohammad Saleem Dar
253.	2022	Hidayatullah Kuttay
254.	2022	Zubair Ahmad Lone
255.	2022	Shakeel Ahmed Mir
256.	2022	Bashir Ahmad Sualiah
257.	2022	Ishfaq Ahmad Wani
258.	2022	Imran Qadir
259.	2022	Ubaid Amin Malla
260.	2022	Burhan Nazir Khushboo
261.	2022	Mohammad Ilyas Dar

262.	2022	Aquib Ahmad Regoo
263.	2022	Mansoor Nabi Bhat
264.	2022	Faizan Sadiq Ganie
265.	2022	Niyaz Ahmad Wani
266.	2022	Jahangir Ahmad Dar
267.	2022	Basit Ahmad Lone
268.	2022	Showkat Ahmad Khan
269.	2022	Muzaffar Ahmad Mir
270.	2022	Sheik Imran Alias Durna
271.	2022	Athar Mushtaq Khan
272.	2022	Farooq Ahmad Malik
273.	2022	Danish Ayaz Dar
274.	2022	Faisal Ahmad Wagay
275.	2022	Adil Nabi Shah
276.	2022	Tajamul Farooq
277.	2022	Aijaz Ahmad Najar
278.	2022	Shahid Ahmad Kumar
279.	2022	Showkat Ahmad Reshi
280.	2022	Mohammad Irfan Bhat
281.	2022	Irfan Ahmad Parray
282.	2022	Mohammad Hussain Lone
283.	2022	Imran Ali Mir
284.	2022	Mohammad Ashraf Shaksaaz
285.	2022	Mohammad Ashraf Wani Alias Ashraf Molvi
286.	2022	Irfan Ahmad Bhat
287.	2022	Gulzar Ahmad Bhat
288.	2022	Shamir Ahmad Dar
289.	2022	Rayees Ahmad Najar
290.	2022	Amir Sidiq Najar
291.	2022	Aqib Zahoor Ganie
292.	2022	Syed Ahmad Parimoo
293.	2022	Bilal Ahmad Reshi
294.	2022	Yawar Ahmad Malik

295.	2022	Faisal Ahmad Mir
296.	2022	Shakir Ahmd Gagojri
297.	2022	Aqib Lateef Wani
298.	2022	Zaheer Ahmad Chak
299.	2022	Ghulam Mohi Ud Din Dar
300.	2022	Tawqeer Ahmad Wani
301.	2022	Asif Sultan Saida
302.	2022	Fareed Ahmad Chouhan
303.	2022	Mohammad Ayoub Nadaf
304.	2022	Tanveer Fayaz Dandroo
305.	2022	Arooj Ahmad Bhat
306.	2022	Umar Bashir Chachoo
307.	2022	Hamid Afzal Mir
308.	2022	Shoaib Iqbal Ganie
309.	2022	Shakir Ahmad Bhat
310.	2022	Sahil Manzoor Lone
311.	2022	Zahid Hameed Bhat
312.	2022	Faisal Ahmad Bhat
313.	2022	Amir Bashir War
314.	2022	Mukhtar Ahmad Dar
315.	2022	Amir Ahmad Ganai
316.	2022	Mubashir Majeed Dar
317.	2022	Abdul Wahid Sofi
318.	2022	Rafeeq Ahmad Mir
319.	2022	Bilal Ahmad Bhat
320.	2022	Mohammad Ramzan Sofi
321.	2022	Adil Siraj Misger
322.	2022	Zahid Ahmad Najar
323.	2022	Maqsood Ahmad Shah
324.	2022	Arshid Ahmad Mir
325.	2022	Atta Mohammad Khan
326.	2022	Faisal Qadir Allie
327.	2022	Sahil Shakeel

328.	2022	Showkat Ahmad Malik
329.	2022	Asif Ismail Malik
330.	2022	Adil Ahmad Shah
331.	2022	Ghulam Mohammad Bhat
332.	2022	Heikh Mohammad Ibrahim
333.	2022	Liyaqat Ali Kakroo
334.	2022	Abdul Rashid Dar
335.	2022	Waseem Ismail Bhat
336.	2022	Danish Bashir Sheikh
337.	2022	Aaqib Mushtaq Kinnow Alias Khoda
338.	2022	Mohammad Altaf Bhat
339.	2022	Showkat Ahmad Dar
340.	2022	Farhad Ahmad Lone
341.	2022	Asif Mushtaq Baba
342.	2022	Ghulam Hassan Dar
343.	2022	Zaheen Javid Da
344.	2022	Muzamil Mohammad Wagay
345.	2022	Shahid Nazir Malik
346.	2022	Abdul Majeed Dar
347.	2022	Aqib Amin Rather
348.	2022	Aijaz Ahmad Reshi
349.	2022	Ishfaq Ahmad Bhat
350.	2022	Gulzar Ahmad Khan
351.	2022	Gowher Ahmad Bhat
352.	2022	Ghulam Mohi Ud Din Ganie
353.	2022	Naseer Ahmad Parray
354.	2022	Mohammad Abass Khan
355.	2022	Asif Ahmad Alwaie
356.	2022	Shafkat Ali Tagoo
357.	2022	Mufeez Ahmad Zarger
358.	2022	Manzoor Ahmad Tantray
359.	2022	Sartaj Ahmad Naik
360.	2022	Mohammad Junaid Shah

361.	2022	Abid Ahmad Dar
362.	2022	Aadil Ramzan Wani Alias Jana Wani
363.	2022	Shabir Ahmad Khanday
364.	2022	Shabir Ahmad Teli
365.	2022	Adil Nazir Lone
366.	2022	Faisal Mushtaq Dar
367.	2022	Yasir Majeed Mir
368.	2022	Abdul Ahad Lone
369.	2022	Sharik Ahmad Lone
370.	2022	Danish Shabir Baba
371.	2022	Mukhtar Ahmad Dar
372.	2022	Zubair Hassan Bhat
373.	2022	Imtiyaz Ahmad Khan
374.	2022	Imran Majeed Magray
375.	2022	Musadiq Gaffar Lone
376.	2022	Salman Ahmad Wani
377.	2022	Ikhlaq Gulzar Thoker
378.	2022	Musaib Aziz Gojree
379.	2022	Sahil Zahoor Kundroo
380.	2022	Mohammad Iqbal Naikoo
381.	2022	Zubair Ahmad Yatoo
382.	2022	Showkat Ahmad Beigh
383.	2022	Suhail Lateef
384.	2022	Asger Majeed Lone
385.	2022	Aamir Rasheed Ahanger
386.	2022	Jehangir Ahmad Mir Alias Manhas
387.	2022	Majid Ahmad Bhat
388.	2022	Riyaz Ahmad Rather Alias Riyaz Gani
389.	2022	Zahid Ahmad Lone
390.	2022	Mohammad Yousuf Dar
391.	2022	Manzoor Ahmad Lone Alias Munna
392.	2022	Zahoor Ahmad Lone
393.	2022	Khursheed Ahmad Bhat

394.	2022	Jahangir Ahmad Ganie
395.	2022	Umair Mushtaq Rather
396.	2022	Asif Ahmad Ganaie
397.	2022	Adil Ahmad Tarray
398.	2022	Umar Ul Islam
399.	2022	Shafat Yousuf Malik
400.	2022	Azad Ahmad Shah Alias Dr. Faisal
401.	2022	Towfeeq Hassan Sheikh
402.	2022	Ghulam Rasool Sheikh Alias Gamma
403.	2022	Irfan Ahmad Khanday
404.	2022	Rameez Ahmad Dar
405.	2022	Sheikh Mohammad Ibrahim
406.	2022	Irfan Hassan Rather
407.	2022	Mohammad Imran Batkoo
408.	2022	Javeed Ahmad Lone
409.	2022	Muzaffar Ahmad Bhat Alias Muzza
410.	2022	Shamsul Wiqar
411.	2022	Yasir Ahmad Sheikh
412.	2022	Abid Ali Parray
413.	2022	Yamin Yousuf Bhat
414.	2022	Basit Ahmad Laway
415.	2022	Javaid Ahmad Bhat
416.	2022	Ubaid Tariq Untoo
417.	2022	Shoaib Akhter
418.	2022	Zubair Ahmad Ganie
419.	2022	Aqif Ahmad Teli
420.	2022	Mohammad Azhar Ud Din Lone
421.	2022	Ghulam Mohammad Khaki
422.	2022	Zahoor Ahmad Rather
423.	2022	Fayaz Ahmad Khan
424.	2022	Irshad Ahmad Bhat
425.	2022	Arif Gulzar Bhat
426.	2022	Mohammad Yaqoob Bhat

427.	2022	Imran Ismail Bhat
428.	2022	Shamim Ahmad Naikoo
429.	2022	Umaiq Mushtaq Zargar
430.	2022	Shakir Bashir Kumar
431.	2022	Asif Ahmad Lone
432.	2022	Mohammad Maqbool Karnaie and Boola
433.	2022	Aqib Gulzar Alie
434.	2022	Ishfaq Khan
435.	2022	Ajaz Ahmad Check
436.	2022	Hazik Hyder
437.	2022	Yawar Ahmad Bhat
438.	2022	Mohammad Younis Mir
439.	2022	Parvaiz Ahmad Wagay
440.	2022	Mohammad Amin Wani
441.	2022	Javid Kalas
442.	2022	Latief Ahmad Wani
443.	2022	Sarib Nazir Bhat
444.	2022	Hafeez Chechi
445.	2022	Owais Muneer Bhat
446.	2022	Showkat Kalas
447.	2022	Ulfat Bashir Mir
448.	2022	Hamid Parray
449.	2022	Mohammad Ayaz Malla
450.	2022	Mohammad Altaf Dar
451.	2022	Tanzeel Mehraj
452.	2022	Majid Rehman Khan
453.	2022	Mohammad Ashraf Dar
454.	2022	Adil Manzoor Mir
455.	2022	Firdous Ahmad Khan
456.	2022	Faizan Rasool Goojri
457.	2022	Manzoor Ahmad Hurra
458.	2022	Neelam Jehangir Shah
459.	2022	Muzamil Bashir Bhat

460.	2022	Rashid Ahmad Pir
461.	2022	Aijaz Ahmad Khan
462.	2022	Fayaz Ahmad Shah
463.	2022	Sheikh Mohammad Ibrahim
464.	2022	Zahid Ahmad Sheikh
465.	2022	Aijaz Ahmad Bhat
466.	2022	Tanveer Ahmad Dar
467.	2022	Tauseef Majeed Dar
468.	2022	Haroon Rashid Lone
469.	2022	Farooq Ahmad Khan
470.	2022	Suhail Ahmad Malik
471.	2022	Suhail Ahmad Shah Alias Sahil
472.	2022	Tariq Ahmad Putoo
473.	2022	Zubair Ahmad Sheikh
474.	2022	Mushtaq Majid Bhat
475.	2022	Waqas Ahmad Wagay
476.	2022	Adil Fayaz Bhat
477.	2022	Mohammad Maqbool Wani
478.	2022	Aijaz Ahmad Darzi
479.	2022	Imran Nazir Bhat
480.	2022	Mukhtayar Ahmad Bhat
481.	2022	Zahid Zameer Mir
482.	2022	Gowhar Ahmad Bhat
483.	2022	Amir Ahmad Pala
484.	2022	Mohammad Latief Sheikh
485.	2022	Asif Nisar Reshi
486.	2022	Bashir Ahmad Sheikh
487.	2022	Mir Nasrullah
488.	2022	Inayat Rashid Bhat
489.	2022	Mohammad Yousuf Bhat
490.	2022	Nawaz Ahmad Sheikh
491.	2022	Irfan Gani Bhat
492.	2022	Qadees Fayaz Sofi

493.	2022	Sahil Nisar Malik
494.	2022	Faisal Hassan Parray
495.	2022	Azad Ali Khan
496.	2022	Sabeel Javid
497.	2022	Tahir Shameem Lone
498.	2022	Manzoor Ahmad Sofi
499.	2022	Haseena Akhter
500.	2022	Salman Ahmad Dar
501.	2022	Manzoor Ahmad Ganie
502.	2022	Umar Rashid Ganie
503.	2022	Irfan Ahmad Ahenger
504.	2022	Zahoor Ahmad Dar
505.	2022	Farooq Ahmad Thokar
506.	2022	Javid Sheikh
507.	2022	Zaheen Javid Dar
508.	2022	Ishfaq Ahmad Shergujari
509.	2022	Mushtaq Ahmad Lone
510.	2022	Waqar Ahmad Bhat
511.	2022	Mubashir Ishrat Hakeem
512.	2022	Parvaiz Ahmad Makie Alias Boya
513.	2022	Adil Nazir Waggay
514.	2022	Taha Amin Dar
515.	2022	Junaid Shafi Bhat
516.	2022	Mushtaq Bashir Rather
517.	2022	Tajamul Islam
518.	2022	Arsalan Mushtaq
519.	2022	Mushtaq Ahmad Bhat Alias Veeri
520.	2022	Ghulam Nabi Ganie
521.	2022	Ishfaq Ahmad Lone
522.	2022	Adil Manzoor Rather
523.	2022	Bilal Ahmad Naik
524.	2022	Aqib Mushtaq Lone
525.	2022	Mehraj Ud Din Dar Alias Deena

526.	2022	Sheeraz Ahmad Khan Alias Sheer Khan
527.	2022	Asif Ahmad Bhat
528.	2022	Naseer Ahmad Khan
529.	2022	Molvi Abdul Rashid Sheikh
530.	2022	Firdous Ahmad Dar
531.	2022	Zubair Ahmad Khan
532.	2022	Ghulam Nabi Lone Alias Naba
533.	2022	Junaid Khursheed Dangroo
534.	2022	Mohammad Akhter Mir
535.	2022	Shahid Ahmad Sheikh Alias Ragga
536.	2022	Sayed Khan
537.	2022	Shakir Salam Reshi
538.	2022	Tanveer Sultan
539.	2022	Bilal Ahmad Mir
540.	2022	Abdul Hameed Ganie Alias
541.	2022	Shameem Ahmad Chaloo
542.	2022	Ali Mohammad Mir
543.	2022	Bilal Ahmad Dar
544.	2022	Aqib Ahmad Shalla
545.	2022	Muzamil Majeed Bhat Alias Hashim
546.	2022	Mudasir Ahmad Sheikh
547.	2022	Waseem Ahmad Malik
548.	2022	Ashiq Hussain Teli
549.	2022	Tanveer Ahmad Ahanger
550.	2022	Faheem Ahmad Sofi
551.	2022	Fayaz Ahmad Shah
552.	2022	Ajaz Ahmad Peer
553.	2022	Amir Rehman Dar
554.	2022	Sameer Ahmad Dar
555.	2022	Majid Mohammad Rather
556.	2022	Sheikh Khalid Rasool
557.	2022	Manzoor Ahmad Dar
558.	2022	Ishfaq Ahmad Wani

559.	2022	Mehraj Ud Din Khan
560.	2022	Fayaz Ahmad Wani
561.	2022	Javid Gull
562.	2022	Murtaza Munawar
563.	2022	Muntizir Ahmad Mir
564.	2022	Waseem Jan Khan
565.	2022	Rouf Ahmad Naik
566.	2022	Ishfaq Ahmad Sheikh
567.	2022	Shahid Rasool
568.	2022	Samiullah Tantray
569.	2022	Fahad Bashir Siddiqui
570.	2022	Adil Afzal Lone
571.	2022	Shabir Ahmad Malik
572.	2022	Fayaz Ahmad Bhat
573.	2022	Nadeem Ayoub Itoo
574.	2022	Imran Mushtaq Bhat
575.	2022	Mohammad Yaqoob Bhat
576.	2022	Manzoor Ahmed Wani
577.	2022	Suhail Ahmad Lone
578.	2022	Javaid Ahmad Beigh
579.	2022	Nisar Ahmad Rather
580.	2022	Ishfaq Majeed Dar
581.	2022	Jahangir Ahmad Dar
582.	2022	Umar Mukhtar Naqeeb
583.	2022	Nazray Moin
584.	2022	Manzoor Ahmad Wani
585.	2022	Abdul Waheed Lone
586.	2022	Amir Rashid Bhat
587.	2022	Mohammad Yaseen Bhat
588.	2022	Mehraj Ud Din Dar
589.	2022	Bilal Ahmad Wani
590.	2022	Uzair Imtiyaz
591.	2022	Bilal Ahmad Lone

592.	2022	Zameer Ahmad Shah
593.	2022	Peerzada Manzoor Ahmad
594.	2022	Yawar Yousuf Sofi
595.	2022	Shahnawaz Rafiq
596.	2022	Danish Nabi Teeli
597.	2022	Aqib Bashir Wagay
598.	2022	Dawood Fayaz Zargar
599.	2022	Altaf Ahmad Najar Alias Tk Khan
600.	2022	Ilyas Farooq Bhat
601.	2022	Irfan Ahmad Lone
602.	2022	Mohammad Abass Najar
603.	2022	Rayees Ahmad Sofi
604.	2022	Mohammad Shafi Bhat
605.	2022	Shakeel Ahmad Bhat Alias Wover
606.	2022	Bilal Ahmad Ganie
607.	2022	Ghulam Mohi Ud Din Lone
608.	2022	Manzoor Ahmad Dar
609.	2022	Shabir Ahmad Khan Alias Sher Khan
610.	2022	Showkat Ahmad Mir
611.	2022	Irshad Mohi Ud Din Bhat
612.	2022	Shabir Ahmad Gojri
613.	2022	Zahoor Ahmad Sheikh Alias Guloo
614.	2022	Zubair Altaf Sheikh
615.	2022	Shahid Ahmad Mir
616.	2022	Sajad Ahmad Shah
617.	2022	Bashir Ahmad Ganaie
618.	2022	Seerat Ul Hassan Dhar
619.	2022	Mir Sharik
620.	2022	Barkatullah Mir
621.	2022	Musavir Nabi Bhat
622.	2022	Aadil Ashraf Khan
623.	2022	Faisal Ahmad Ganie
624.	2022	Shahid Shafi Dar

625.	2022	Altaf Ahmad Waza
626.	2022	Mudasir Ahmad
627.	2022	Adil Farooq Mir
628.	2022	Shabir Ahmad Hazari
629.	2022	Naseer Ahmad Wani
630.	2022	Asif Ali Dar
631.	2022	Shakoor Gundwro
632.	2022	Mohammad Umer Khan
633.	2022	Muntazir Rashid Mir
634.	2022	Mohammad Rafiq Shah
635.	2022	Reyaz Ahmad Ganie
636.	2022	Bilal Ahmad Kand
637.	2022	Mohammad Ramzan Wagay
638.	2022	Suhail Bashir Karnai Alias Ramjane
639.	2022	Nazir Ahmad Rather
640.	2022	Mukhtar Ahmad Wani
641.	2022	Sameer Ahmed Mir
642.	2022	Adil Ahmad Khan
643.	2022	Shahnawaz Ahmad Baba
644.	2022	Fayaz Bhat Alias Bhai Bhat
645.	2022	Riyaz Ahmad Khan
646.	2022	Shakeel Ahmad Dar Alias Gadda
647.	2022	Shakeel Ahmad Ganie
648.	2022	Peerzada Mohammad Shafi Shah
649.	2022	Aqib Farooq Bhat

International Kashmir Congress

“International Kashmir Congress is something that we should be very proud to have been associated with. Hopefully, we can look back on this conference as a turning point in the struggle for Kashmiri liberation. It became clear in the course of the many excellent presentations that International Law and the UN authority should be effective in liberating Kashmir. But a realistic view is that International Law and the UN cannot be effective unless they are politically implemented. Under these circumstances the civil societies throughout the world have a huge role to play in shaping a political strategy that complements the legal analysis, and finally brings justice to the people of Kashmir. To achieve liberation for Kashmir depends above all on fulfilling the inalienable right of self-determination, which has been withheld by India for 75 years.”

Prof. Richard Falk
(Former Special Rapporteur United Nation)

Legal forum for Kashmir (LFK) in collaboration with ESAM- Turkish think tank on 09th -11th December 2022 held Three days international Kashmir Congress (IKC) titled ‘**The narrative of occupation and scopes of International law: A preview of occupied Kashmir**’ at Ankara Turkey. The IKC was attended by Two former United Nation special Rapporteurs, academicians, lawyers, Indigenous leadership from Indian occupied Jammu Kashmir and Turkish Parliamentarians.

This IKC was held keeping in view the growing concerns over India’s settler colonial project in the disputed region & especially the Indian occupying authority taking recourse of domestic laws to alter the demography of the disputed state. The IKC concluded with the adoption of Ankara declaration as:

** Ankara Declaration **



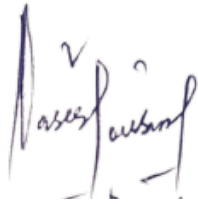
Photo: International Kashmir Congress 2022, Ankara Declaration Signing Ceremony

We the representatives of the people of Indian Occupied Jammu & Kashmir, along with those in solidarity in Ankara, Türkiye, as well as academicians and researchers and particularly victims of occupation, oppression and settler colonialism in Palestine and elsewhere, solemnly declare that:

- From 9th December to 12th December 2022, we participated in the conference titled '*The narrative of occupation and scopes of international law: A preview of Occupied Kashmir*' organized under the auspices of International Kashmir Congress held in Ankara, Türkiye.
- That international community has failed the people of Indian occupied Kashmir for many decades.
- That India has flagrantly violated international law, norms, conventions and treaties in the course of implementation and its unlawful occupation, with the criminal intention of colonizing and annexing Kashmir;
- That the Indian state is aggressively pursuing a fascist agenda in occupied Kashmir and has been perpetrating the war crimes, crime against humanity and crime of aggression and doing so with total impunity and zero accountability;

- India which is an electoral autocracy has been cynically deceiving the world by adhering to the empty forms of democracy, peace and justice without any intention of acting in conformity with these ideals, it has done this to hoodwink international community into believing that the fate of Kashmir is subject to India's legitimate authority which in reality is manipulated by its fake constitutionalism;
- That India in continuation of its colonial project has deprived the Kashmiri people of the mirage of limited safeguards that were derived from United Nation Security Council resolutions (UNSC);
- That India had long been brutally repressing the movement for exercise of Kashmir's human rights, above all the inalienable Right to Self-determination; India has relied on intense coercion ever since 1947, these policies were intensified by the decrees put into effect by India in August 2019;
- We reject India's aggression, illegal occupation, coercion and denial of the sacred right of self-determination in all forms:
- That we implore the international community finally to act in accord with the principle of 'Injustice anywhere is threat to justice everywhere'.
- That we, the Kashmiris, victims of India's aggression are duty bound to protect our land, people, culture and freedoms and uphold rights as guaranteed by international law.
- That the indigenous population is under threat and has every right and duty to resist oppression and uphold the rights of self-defense against the perpetrators of 'Crimes against humanity', 'War crimes' & 'Crimes of aggression';
- That the failure of international community and its institutions in occupied Kashmir are discrediting the UN, drawing into question its very existence and validity;
- That India disregards and undermines the international justice system which is encouraging fascists, autocrats and aggressors throughout the world, likewise to oppress freedoms and violate International human rights, international humanitarian laws and International criminal law.
- That the UN Charter which describes and mandates intervention in case of violation of international peace and security should abandon double standards and discriminatory enforcements and it is long overdue that the Charter be implemented in occupied Kashmir to the full extent of the law.
- That in Kashmir's rightful and long struggle for self-determination we appeal and advocate unconditional solidarity by the International community and urge an immediate end in aiding and abetting India's atrocities, crimes and Human rights violations and act in accordance with its moral and legal responsibilities, not only for the sake of the long-suffering people of Kashmir, but for the benefit of all peoples throughout the world that seek a just world order based on the observance of the rule of Law and respect for the rights of all.

Three days International Kashmir Congress was held in Ankara turkey. I have the honour of releasing the “ANKARA DECLARATION” to the press as the chairman of congress as well as the Executive Director of Legal Forum for Kashmir.



Advocate Nasir Qadri



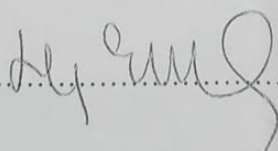
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Richard Falk.....

Hilal Elver



Legal Forum for Kashmir - LFK

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